THE
North Hastings Review
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Proprietors.

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GEO. W. WALKER,
SURGEON DENTIST, Front St. Belleville, still continues his visits to Madoc village, strictly on the first Monday and Tuesday of every month. Rooms in Mrs. Moon's Hotel. Belleville Office directly opposite the Anglo-American Hotel. 53

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PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS, Civil Engineers and Architects, Belleville.
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BARRISTERS, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, Solicitors in Chancery, Insolvency, Mechanics' lien cases, Conveyancers, &c., &c.
OFFICE—Corner of Bridge and Front Sts., over Clarke's Drug Store, Belleville, Ont.
A. M. PETERSON, B.A. C. W. PETERSON, B.A.
Money to loan on improved farm security. Interest 7½ per cent., per annum. 16

Hearts of Oak Lodge,
No. 139, O. Y. B.
A REGULAR meeting of the above Lodge will be held in the Lodge-room, Madoc, **On Thursday Evening, July 4th,** at 8 o'clock, p. m. sharp. Visiting members cordially invited.
J. R. ORR, Secretary.

MADOC LODGE
No. 179, I. O. O. F.
THE next regular meeting of the above Lodge will be held in the Hall, on
Monday Evening, July 8th,
At 8 o'clock.
N. M. MAYBEE, Rec. Secretary.

MADOC LODGE, NO. 48
A. F. & A. M.
A REGULAR MEETING of the above Lodge will be held at the Masonic Hall,
Tuesday Evening, July 9th,
at the hour of 8 o'clock. A general attendance of members is requested. Visitors are cordially invited. By order,
JAS. O'HARA, Jr., Secretary.

DON'T FAIL
TO READ THE
GREAT STORY
NOW BEING PUBLISHED IN THE
"REVIEW."
Back Numbers sent free to New Subscribers.

North Hastings Review.

JAS. A. ORR & BRO., Proprietors. ["PARTY IS THE MADNESS OF MANY FOR THE GAIN OF A FEW."] TERMS: $1.50 per Annum, $1.25 in advance.

Vol. 2, No. 66. Madoc, County of Hastings, Ontario, Thursday, July 4, 1878. Postage Prepaid.

ORGANS! ORGANS!

W. UNWIN
WOULD state to the people of North Hastings that he is agent for
Blatchford's Celebrated Patent Resonant Chamber Organ
WHICH FOR
SWEETNESS OF TONE, WORKMANSHIP & CHEAPNESS,
cannot be surpassed in the Dominion.
Intending purchasers will do well by calling on me, at my residence
☞ KELLER'S BRIDGE, MADOC,
where they can both see and hear one of these instruments.
N. B.—Testimonials can be shown from some of the most celebrated organists of the day.
GEO. BLATCHFORD, Manufacturer, Mitchell, Ont.
21

HATS, FURS,
—AND—
MILLINERY.
THE LARGEST STOCK
—IN—
BELLEVILLE.
EVERYTHING at BOTTOM PRICES.
☞ Old Furs Made into Latest Styles.
MUIR & LAWRENCE,
285, Robertson's Block,
BELLEVILLE

PHOTOGRAPH
GALLERY.
I HAVE NOW FITTED UP A
PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY!
IN THE
VILLAGE OF MADOC,
NEXT DOOR TO
SYDMER ROSS' STORE,
AND WILL TRY AS FAR AS I CAN TO MERIT A SHARE OF PUBLIC PATRONAGE.
DAVID MORRICE,
Lately over Mr. Harrison's Bookstore, Belleville.
Madoc, April 17th, 1878.

E. L. WEISS,
Watchmaker & Jeweler
MADOC, ONT.
A GOOD STOCK OF
WATCHES, CLOCKS,
AND JEWELRY
ALWAYS ON HAND.
Gold Watches, Chains and Jewelry
GOT UP TO ORDER,
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
Repairs promptly attended to.
GREAT REDUCTIONS FOR CASH.

PROPERTY FOR SALE.
Land for Sale.
WEST half of Lot 10, in 7th concession of Marmora, (near the Gatling mine,) containing 100 acres, partly cleared. Price moderate and terms liberal. Apply to
S. D. ROSS, Madoc,
Or to R. D. RUSSEL,
27-2m 467 St. Paul St. Montreal

FOR SALE.
A HOUSE and Lot. For terms apply to the owner on the premises.
Also a general assortment of Cooper's work on hand. Parties requiring such would do well to invest in a supply for the season. Terms Cash.
SAMUEL M. TABER,
49-tf. Madoc.

FARM FOR SALE.
BEING Lot No. 8, 14th concession of Huntingdon, containing 150 acres, 500 apple trees on the premises. Good frame barn and log house, well fenced. Also 200 acres composed of Lot No. 10 in the 13th concession, same township. Title to the above indisputable. For further particulars apply on the premises.
47. JOHN BAILEY.

FARM TO RENT OR SELL.
BEING lot 16, in the 12th concession of Huntingdon, containing 200 acres, 100 of which are cleared; 20 acres of cedar swamp, the remainder heavily timbered with maple and beech, and a great quantity of white oak. On the premises are a good log house and a never-failing well, also two springs. For further particulars apply to
JAS. LANDON,
on the premises.
Huntingdon, Dec. 24th, 1877. 29

FARM FOR SALE.
LOT No. 6, 3rd Concession, Thurlow, containing forty-five acres. There is on the premises a good frame barn, and frame house containing five rooms; a good well of water at the door. The land is in a good state of cultivation, within half a mile of Canifton. The gravel road leading from Canifton to Ross's corners runs across the lot. For particulars apply on the premises to
GEORGE DUNCAN.
Thurlow, March 13th, 1878. 51

LOTS FOR SALE
In the Northern part of the Village of Madoc, (Russel Estate)
AT MODERATE PRICES. Terms—one quarter cash, balance in three equal annual payments, 7 per cent interest on unpaid balance. Expenses of conveyancing to be paid by purchasers to vendor's solicitor, (Morgan Jellett, Esq., Belleville.)
Apply to
S. D. ROSS, Madoc,
Or to R. D. RUSSEL, Montreal. 11-6m

Take Notice—Farm for Sale.
BEING composed of the south half of lot 12, in the 6th con., containing one hundred acres, and forty acres adjoining it on the 7th con., of the township of Madoc. On the premises are a good frame barn and stable, comfortable dwelling-house, a good well of water at the door, and both farms well watered with never-failing springs. A thriving young orchard of 100 trees, all grafts. Within half a mile of a good Cheese Factory. Title indisputable. For further particulars apply on the premises to
WM. ELLIS,
45. Proprietor.

VALUABLE
FARM AND MILL PROPERTY
FOR SALE.
PART of Lot No. 6, in the 3rd concession, Township of Madoc, containing 150 acres, on which there is erected a first-class Saw Mill, with plenty of timber in vicinity; Frame House, Kitchen, Wood-house, Frame Barn, Shed, Carriage-house, Stables, and all necessary out-buildings; some Fruit Trees, well watered, well fenced, and about 60 acres under cultivation; within three miles of Madoc village.
Also east half Lot No. 6, 2nd Concession. This Farm is covered with a growth of very superior pine timber which renders it especially valuable.
Title indisputable. Terms made known on application to the undersigned,
JAS. O'HARA, Jr.
Madoc, March 29th, 1877. 1-3m.

MONEY TO LOAN!
THE CANADA
LANDED CREDIT COMPANY,
TORONTO, ONT.
To Farmers of Madoc and Vicinity:
Do you want to pay off a Mortgage?
To build a new House or Barn?
To make improvements by fencing or clearing?
Or for any other purpose?
APPLY TO
The Canada Landed Credit Company.
EIGHT PER CENT. INTEREST
and ample time given, with privilege of paying as soon as you please.
For further particulars apply to
A. F. WOOD,
MADOC.
Madoc April 2nd, 1877. 1
Loans made outside the Company if required, at long or short dates.
A. F. WOOD.

For the REVIEW.

REPLY TO THE NEW GILPIN.

God's people had met to worship and pray,
And their Master's work to do,
And were thinking of naught save the noble cause,
When Satan appeared in too.

In preaching salvation through the blood of Christ,
God's servant's words were true,
And, as the shoe fit in the proper place,
It inflamed the "polished few."

This enlightened Gilpin of Japeth's race
Looked on in calm derision,
And turned up his nose at the sweet perfume
Made by his own incision.

His face may be of the copper tint,
And he may lack the soothing balm,
But if he is no relation to "Nig,"
He surely is to Ham.

Then why should he in his loviness
Mock the poor Darkie's track,
For though (I'll admit) his *face* is whiter,
His *heart* is twice as black.

Now, "J" may hug his dollar bills,
Of which, perhaps, he has many,
But if Gilpin don't hug his coppers too,
'Tis because he hasn't any.

It is really too bad, but, I'm sure if he had
He would buy some paint and putty,
And apply a coat to his face and throat,
It would make him look so pretty.

He may blandly smile at the thought of that,
He being a polished Teacher,
But the reason he has no bills to hug
Is because he pays his preacher.

We judge from his superb person and style,
And what we have since heard said,
But to take a more lenient view of the case,
Perhaps he hugs the girls instead.

But girls be wise, look well to your ways,
Avoid the distinguished Author,
Lest you have an unwise, degenerate son
Who will curse his big, black father.

What a polished act, to slander the dead,
And charge the guilt of one
To the whole church, who try to do right,
And want the right to be done!

What man of brains or with moral worth
Would triumph over the dead,
And call back the errors they made when alive,
To prove what the slanderers have said?

We do not object to the style of his rhyme,
And its equals may seldom be found,
But why he should slander the unfortunate ones,
Is a conundrum we cannot expound.

And we hope that Gilpin in future works
To his motives will pay more heed
And take a good text, and keep to it,
Like he did to his fiery steed.

And since he has distinguished himself so well,
As a scholar and author too,
We'll see him compiling an arithmetic
For some of his English crew.

His writings may grace the pages of fame,
And compete with Byron's and Burns'
And if he grows weary of staying with us,
We'll bail the time when he returns.

For we cannot but miss the polished young poet
From among our unpolished crew,
And mourn when we think of the vacancy left
Within his self-righteous pew.

We wish him success in his efforts to teach
His pupil's ideas to shoot,
And may his sunny smiles and winning wiles
In their memories take deep root.

The announcement he made when requested to,
We'll let pass without recognition
But at the next "nigger" show that we have
We'll have Gilpin on exhibition.

Well, well, it's ended like most things,
On this sublunary sphere,
But when Gilpin next displays his authorship
May I be there to hear!

A READER.

STOPPED AT THE ALTAR.

A few days ago, in Cincinnati, a wedding was stopped at the altar. A respectable young lady discovered that her *fiance* was in the habit of drinking, but he promised never to drink again, and she forgave him. The wedding day was set, but in the morning the young man indulged his appetite. The two were standing side by side, and a moment more would have found them man and wife, when the expectant bridegroom turned toward the lady and his tell-tale breath spoke of whiskey. When the lady was asked if she would take this man for her husband, the response came faintly "No," and on a second repetition of the question she decisively replied "No." She then turned to her lover, accused him of breaking his promise, and declared that she could not trust her happiness with such a man.

NAPANEE, June 22.—About one o'clock this morning the saw and shingle mill at Forest Mills, owned by Dr. James Grange, of Napanee, was destroyed by fire; insured in the Royal Insurance Company for $1,000. The cause of the fire is a mystery, as the mill has been idle for some time. The machinery is a total loss. The bridge adjoining the mill crossing Salmon river was also burned. The loss on the mill and machinery is estimated at $2,000.

"SELLS."

The Irishman who undertook to show an exciseman "a private still," and introduced him to his brother, who had been twelve years in the army and was a private still, sold the guardian of the revenue very neatly, although it is possible the victim of the joke did not see the fun of the thing, any more than the official of the North London Railway Company did, when overhearing a third-class passenger aver that any one could travel from Broad street to Dalston Junction without a ticket, as he had done only the day before, he interviewed him when he alighted. The traveller not proving communicative, the zealous railway servant conveyed a coin into his hand, and then asked; "How did you go from Broad street to Dalston Junction yesterday without a ticket?" "Oh," was the unwelcome reply, "I walked!"

As easily trapped was the amateur musician who responded to the advertisement: "Wanted a trombone-player for Barnum's Balcony Band," by waiting upon the famous showman without delay.

"You want a trombone-player?" inquired he.

"Yes," said Mr. Barnum.

"What is the place worth?" asked the applicant.

"Oh, about twenty-five dollars a week, I suppose."

"Very well, I should like it."

"All right," said Mr. Barnum; and the trombone did frightful execution through the week. Saturday came, and with it Mr. Green for his salary, instead of drawing which, he received a paper on which was written: "Mr. Green to Mr. P. T. Barnum. To playing the trombone on his balcony one week, twenty-five dollars." The recipient smiled.

"Why," said the musician, "you've made an odd mistake; you've made me the debtor instead of you.

"No mistake at all," said Barnum. "You see, this is how it is. There are a great many men in this city fond of practicing on brass instruments; but they cannot do so at home because of their neighbor's objections. So I find them room on my balcony during so many hours a day, where the street is so noisy it does no harm; and they give me so much a week for my trouble in keeping the organization complete. You don't think me such a fool as to pay such a wretched lot of players surely? However, as you seem to have been honestly mistaken, you can pay me ten dollars this week; but hereafter I can make no reduction." There was a vacancy in the balcony band the following Monday.

Many an unpremeditated sell has been perpetrated from inability to resist sudden temptation. One of the Judges of the Supreme Court of New York State, visiting the Centennial Exhibition, sat down in a quiet corner apart from the others, to listen to a cornet player, and as was his wont in court, drew his gray coat about his head and ears as a protection against possible draught. His motionless figure soon attracted attention; and the whisper ran that it was the statute of some wonderful character. The judge's sister wickedly told those near her that they were gazing at the effigy of an Aztec priest from Mexico. The information passed from mouth to mouth, and some hundreds of people were drawn to the spot, to disperse somewhat sheepishly when the object of their curiosity, having had enough of the cornet, re-adjusted his coat and rose to go.

A good story is told of one Boggs, whose impertinent curiosity was proverbial throughout the country that owned him. He was on one occasion travelling on the Little Miami Railroad alongside a solemn-looking man, who persisted in looking out of the window and took no heed of Boggs's endeavors to enliven the journey with a little conversation. At last the brakeman or guard came round with some water, and the unsociable traveller turned round to take a drink. Seizing the chance, Boggs asked: "Going as far east as New York?"

"No," grunted the man.

"Ah!" said Boggs, "New York is dull this time of year; mebbee you're striking for Philadelphia?"

The surly one shook his head.

"P'raps Cleveland's your destination?" insinuated Mr. Boggs. "No? Can't be going this roundabout way to Chicago?"

No reply was vouchsafed.

"Well," cried Boggs despairingly, "I suppose you've no objection to telling where you *are* going?"

"Well sir," exclaimed the man, "I'm going for seven years!"

IN SELECTING flour first look to the color. If it is white with a yellowish straw-color tint, buy it. If it is white with a bluish cast, or with black specks in it, refuse it. Next examine its adhesiveness—wet and knead a little of it between your fingers; if it works soft and sticky, it is poor. Then throw a little lump of dried flour against a smooth surface; if it retains the shape given by the pressure that, too, is a good sign. It is safe to buy flour that that will stand all these tests.

WHEN lamp wicks become tight so that they do not move up and down easily, draw one thread at equal distance from each edge of the wick, and two or three between, in such a way as to have the blaze even when burning, and there will be no further trouble with wick or burner. Remove the threads when the wick is dry.

CARE OF MILK.

A creamery company publish the following rules for the guidance of their patrons who furnish milk to the company:—

RULES.

1. Never under any circumstances put a pail of milk into your can before straining. One pail of unstrained milk may spoil a whole can and one can of impure milk will certainly injure all milk or cream with which it comes in contact. In the name of decency, we beg of every patron to be particular about milking and properly straining his milk.

2. Cans containing milk should never be kept in a milking barn during the night. The scent of the stable (however well kept) will injure the milk and spoil the nice flavor fresh butter should have. An open shed a little distance from your barn, your woodshed or your kitchen is the only proper place for keeping milk over night.

SUGGESTIONS.

1. Insist that your milking be done in a cleanly manner. Too much pains cannot be taken in this particular. Carelessness here will entail a great loss on the manufacturer, and insult the consumer.

2. Bed your cows with sawdust, if possible; it will keep your cows clean and the stable tidy.

3. Do not, under any circumstance leave your pails and strainer at the barn over night. Please carry them to the house and insist that they be properly washed both morning and evening. Much depends on this.

4. Use only tin pails for milking.

5. The tin strainer pails are the best for straining milk. Some dairymen use strainer pails and also a cloth stretched over the can—thus straining the milk twice. We advise this double straining of milk. It costs you but little trouble, while it will greatly add to the value of the butter and cheese from your milk.

USING THE SUN'S HEAT.

A successful attempt has now been made to store up the heat of the sun's rays for immediate and practical use. It was carried out in India. The rays were first made to pass through glass fixed an inch away from the actual apparatus, which was consequently entirely surrounded by hot air. The enclosed apparatus, a copper receptacle, was blackened outside—a color which is well known to absorb heat, as any one may prove by wearing a black coat on a warm summer's day. The heat thus retained was further assisted by a conical reflector of silvered glass, and a quantity of mutton and vegetables placed within was perfectly cooked. To further aid in retaining the absorbed heat, when the apparatus was removed from the sunlight it was covered with a rug, as ladies place a "cosy" over the teapot to draw the tea. Since then the inventor has improved upon the process, and can now cook chops or steaks in the hot air as quickly as by an ordinary fire, and entirely by the sun's rays. The most remarkable point is, perhaps, that the heat is kept in the apparatus for as long as three and a half hours.

STRANGE ROMANCE OF CRIME.

A strange romance of crime is narrated from Missouri. Six years ago, Jule Leblanc, daughter of a farmer in Jefferson county, mysteriously disappeared one evening, and was never again seen alive. Last Monday, a negro, while shooting snipe along the bank of the Mississippi River, twenty or thirty miles from the home of Leblanc, saw a stray skiff floating down the stream, and, on overhauling it, found it to contain a female skeleton, which proved to be that of the long-missing girl. The theory is that she was enticed from home by a discarded lover, strangled, and placed in the skiff, which was then securely fastened to the bank of the creek at a place where the underbrush was so thick as to effectually hide it, that there the boat remained until the ravages of time made the ropes decay, and thus the loosened boat floated down the creek and into the Mississippi River.

A sensation has been created at Washington, D. C., by a published report that a member of Congress, on Wednesday evening, invited a lady to dine at a well-known restaurant, and locking the door of the room in which they were dining, made a disgraceful assault upon his companion whose outcries brought assistance in the shape of an ex-Confederate officer, who rescued the lady and kicked her assailant from the room.

The Duke of Argyle is a duke, two marquises, three earls, two viscounts and six barons all rolled into one, hereditary Master of the Queen's Household and Keeper of the Great Seal of Scotland, Admiral of the Western Isles and hereditary Sheriff of Argyleshire. Besides which he is the Mac Callum More, as his sires before him have been for 600 years, and his son has married the daughter of a Queen.

Two sweet little girls sat upon the side walk in front of the *Post* office, one of them nursing a large wax doll. Her companion asked in tones of deep earnestness: "Does'oo have much trouble wit'oor baby?" "Oh, doodness, yes!" was the reply. "She cwies mos'all'e time. She's jes cwied and cwied ever since she was born. I's jes' discouraged, an' I don't fink I'll ever born any more."

THE TOUR OF THE WORLD
In Eighty Days.
BY JULES VERNE.

"What!" cried Passepartout, "Monsieur Fogg would have dared——Fifty-five thousand pounds! Well, well! All the more reason that I should not lose an instant," he added rising again.

"Fifty-five thousand pounds?" replied Fix, who forced Passepartout to sit down again, after having ordered a decanter of brandy,—"and if I succeed, I get a reward of two thousand pounds. Do you wish five hundred of them on condition that you help me?"

"Help you?" cried Passepartout, whose eyes were opened very wide.

"Yes, help me to detain Mr. Fogg in Hong Kong for a few days?"

"Phew!" said Passepartout, "what are you saying? How, not satisfied with having my master followed, with suspecting his faithfulness, do these gentlemen wish to throw new obstacles in his way. I am ashamed of them."

"Ah! what do you mean by that?" asked Fix.

"I mean that it is simple indelicacy. It is about the same as stripping Monsieur Fogg and putting his money in their pockets."

"Ah! that is the very thing we are coming to."

"But it is a trap!" cried Passepartout—who was getting lively under the influence of the brandy with which Fix was plying him, and which he drank without noticing it—"a real trap! Gentlemen! Colleagues!"

Fix began to be puzzled.

"Colleagues!" cried Passepartout, "members of the Reform Club! You must know, Monsieur Fix, that my master is an honest man, and that, when he has made a bet, he intends to win it fairly."

"But who do you think I am?" asked Fix, fastening his look upon Passepartout.

"Parbleu! an agent of the members of the Reform Club with the mission to interfere with my master's journey, which is singularly humiliating. So, although it has been some time already since I guessed your business, I have taken good care not to disclose it to Monsieur Fogg."

"He knows nothing?" asked Fix quickly.

"Nothing," answered Passepartout, emptying his glass once more.

The agent passed his hand over his forehead. He hesitated before continuing the conversation. What ought he to do? The error of Passepartout seemed sincere, but it rendered his plan more difficult. It was evident that this young man was speaking with perfect good faith, and that he was not his master's accomplice—which Fix had feared.

"Well," he said to himself, "since he is not his accomplice, he will aid me."

The detective had the advantage a second time. Besides, he had no more time to wait. At any cost Fogg must be arrested at Hong Kong.

"Listen," said Fix, in an abrupt tone, "listen carefully to me. I am not what you think, that is, an agent of the members of the Reform Club—"

"Bah!" said Passepartout, looking at him in a jocose way.

"I am a police detective, charged with a mission by the Metropolitan Government."

"You—a detective!"

"Yes, and I will prove it," replied Fix. "Here is my commission."

And the agent, taking a paper from his pocket book, showed his companion a commission signed by the Commissioner of the Central Police. Passepartout stunned, unable to articulate a word, looked at Fix.

"The bet of Mr. Fogg," continued Fix, "is only a pretext of which you are the dupes, you and his colleagues of the Reform Club, for he had an interest in assuring himself of your unconscious complicity."

"But why?" cried Passepartout.

"Listen. The 28th of September, ultimo, a robbery of fifty thousand pounds was committed at the Bank of England, by an individual whose description they were able to obtain. Now, look at this description, and it is feature for feature that of Mr. Fogg."

"Humbug!" cried Passepartout, striking the table with his clenched fist. "My master is the most honest man in the world!"

"How do you know?" replied Fix. "You are not even acquainted with him. You entered his service the day of his departure, and he left precipitately under a senseless pretext, without trunks, and carrying with him a large sum in bank notes! And you dare to maintain that he is an honest man?"

"Yes, yes!" repeated the poor fellow mechanically.

"Do you wish, then, to be arrested as his accomplice?"

Passepartout dropped his head in his hands. He could no longer be recognized. He did not look at the detective. Phileas Fogg, the deliverer of Aouda, the brave and generous man, a robber! And yet how many presumptions there were against him. Passepartout tried to force back the suspicions which would slip into his mind. He would never believe in his master's guilt.

"To conclude, what do you want of me?" said he to the detective by a strong effort.

"See here," replied Fix, "I have tracked Mr. Fogg to this point, but I have not yet received the warrant of arrest, for which I asked, from London. You must help me, then, to keep him in Hong Kong—"

"I! Help you?"

"And I will share with you the reward of two thousand pounds promised by the Bank of England?"

"Never!" replied Passepartout, who wanted to rise and fell back, feeling his reason and his strength at once escaping him.

"Monsieur Fix," he said, stammering, "even if every thing you have told me should be true—if my master should be the robber whom you seek—which I deny—I have been—I am in his service—I have seen him kind and generous—

"Well," he said to himself, "since he is not his accomplice, he will aid me."

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And the agent, taking a paper from his pocket book, showed his companion a commission signed by the Commissioner of the Central Police. Passepartout stunned, unable to articulate a word, looked at Fix.

"The bet of Mr. Fogg," continued Fix, "is only a pretext of which you are the dupes, you and his colleagues of the Reform Club, for he had an interest in assuring himself of your unconscious complicity."

"But why?" cried Passepartout.

"Listen. The 28th of September, ultimo, a robbery of fifty thousand pounds was committed at the Bank of England, by an individual whose description they were able to obtain. Now, look at this description, and it is feature for feature that of Mr. Fogg."

"Humbug!" cried Passepartout, striking the table with his clenched fist. "My master is the most honest man in the world!"

"How do you know?" replied Fix. "You are not even acquainted with him. You entered his service the day of his departure, and he left precipitately under a senseless pretext, without trunks, and carrying with him a large sum in bank notes! And you dare to maintain that he is an honest man?"

"Yes, yes!" repeated the poor fellow mechanically.

"Do you wish, then, to be arrested as his accomplice?"

Passepartout dropped his head in his hands. He could no longer be recognized. He did not look at the detective. Phileas Fogg, the deliverer of Aouda, the brave and generous man, a robber! And yet how many presumptions there were against him. Passepartout tried to force back the suspicions which would slip into his mind. He would never believe in his master's guilt.

"To conclude, what do you want of me?" said he to the detective by a strong effort.

"See here," replied Fix, "I have tracked Mr. Fogg to this point, but I have not yet received the warrant of arrest, for which I asked, from London. You must help me, then, to keep him in Hong Kong—"

"I! Help you?"

"And I will share with you the reward of two thousand pounds promised by the Bank of England?"

"Never!" replied Passepartout, who wanted to rise and fell back, feeling his reason and his strength at once escaping him.

"Monsieur Fix," he said, stammering, "even if every thing you have told me should be true—if my master should be the robber whom you seek—which I deny—I have been—I am in his service—I have seen him kind and generous—

North Hastings Review

MADOC, JULY 4, 1878.

B. & N. H. RAILWAY.

We understand that Mr. Parlee has sold out his entire interest in this road to Messrs. E. O. Bickford, of Toronto, Thomas Kelso, Alexander Sutherland, and Alexander Brown, of Belleville, but are not yet in receipt of full particulars. We believe, however, that it is the intention of these gentlemen to at once pay off all indebtedness and proceed with the work of completing the road. We will be in a position to give full particulars in a week or two.

DEATH OF QUEEN MERCEDES.

The death is announced of the young Queen of Spain, which sad event took place on Wednesday, June 26th, and has caused a feeling of the most profound sorrow and sympathy throughout Europe. Gastric fever accompanied by severe intestinal hemorrhage was the cause of her death. It is said the feeling in Spain almost approaches consternation. She had been ailing for only a short time, and hopes were entertained that her vigorous constitution would triumph over the disease, but about noon she died in the arms of the King and surrounded by the royal family, having passed the last hours of her illness in a state of unconsciousness. Queen Mercedes was a daughter of the Duke of Montpensier. She had only been five months a bride, having been married, with great splendour, on the 23rd of January last, and had just completed her eighteenth birthday.

INAUGURAL CELEBRATION OF THE CITY OF BELLEVILLE.

Our readers are, no doubt, aware that Belleville became a city on the 31st of December last, but as that time of year was altogether unfitted for holding a demonstration worthy of the occasion, it was decided to postpone the event and have a fitting celebration on Dominion Day. Arrangements were made accordingly, and a varied and attractive programme prepared. The principal streets of the city and many private residences were handsomely decorated, and a number of very fine arches erected. The procession was composed of the 15th and 49th Battalions, Watertown, Belleville, and Cobourg Firemen, Knights of Canada, trades of the city in full operation, and citizens in carriages, with several bands of music. The inaugural address was delivered by the Hon. Billa Flint, who has lived in Belleville for 49 years. Some of the most noted athletes of Canada took part in the games of the afternoon, and two exciting Lacrosse matches also took place between clubs representing Picton, Napanee, and Belleville. A grand illumination torchlight procession, and display of fireworks by Prof. Hand, in the evening, brought the festivities to a close. It is estimated that fully 25,000 strangers were in town, and the demonstration is looked upon as a complete success. We regret that our limited space prevents our giving an extended notice of the proceedings.

A TRIP TO ST. JOHN.

On our arrival at the station in St. John, carriages were in waiting to convey the weary delegates to the hotels. After breakfast had been disposed of carriages were ready for those who felt disposed to take a drive around the city. Many preferred, however, a quiet walk through the park or down to the river or bay, to enjoy for the first time a view of the salt water. The day was very warm and clear, and was in fact the only one of the kind during our stay in St. John, as the rest of the time the city was enveloped in a thick fog, which kept it delightfully cool. The first thing to which our attention was drawn was the fact that drug, candy, fancy goods and cigar stores were open and apparently doing a rushing business, the first named, especially, being kept busy dispensing soda water and other temperance drinks. We fancy there are but few places in Ontario where such an open violation of the Sabbath would be allowed. We were also informed that all the hotel bars were kept open as usual.

The population of the city as near as we could find out is about 40,000. Many of the streets are very narrow and crooked, and several have no sidewalks of any kind. There are, however, some very fine streets, with magnificent brick blocks, many of which are four and five stories in height. A greater part of the burnt district has been rebuilt since the great fire of last year, there being up to the present time about 352 brick and stone buildings, valued at $3,456,000, and 525 wooden buildings, valued at $739,930, erected, or in course of erection. The Relief Society received during the year $372,406, of which $204,606 has been expended on the destitute. In addition to this $50,000 from England has been distributed, and it is computed that other contributions of money and goods have increased the amount of expenditure in relief to somewhere near half a million dollars. There is still much destitution, however, as there is not work for all, and the city is flooded with strangers who went there expecting work on the new buildings. Ship building is carried on extensively, and we noticed several vessels on the stocks, on one of which about seventy-five men were at work. As our stay was very short in the city, and occupied nearly all the time attending Grand Lodge, we did not have an opportunity of seeing as much of it as we should have liked.

The business of the Grand Lodge having been concluded on Tuesday night, an invitation was given to the members to attend a complimentary excursion next day up the River St. John, to Fredericton, the capital of the Province, distant some eighty miles. Accordingly we were up next morning by five o'clock, and driven to Indiantown, where the steamer *David Weston* was in waiting. The morning appeared anything but favorable, as a heavy fog hung over the city, but as we proceeded up the river the gloom was gradually left behind, and advanced into the sunshine, until at Fredericton we found it uncomfortably warm. The trip up the river was one of the finest we have ever enjoyed. The scenery is beautiful all the way, far surpassing our expectations. Indeed it is compared by many to the Hudson River. On our arrival a committee of the Fredericton brethren had carriages in waiting to drive us through the city and see the most important places. Our first visit was to Government House, where we were very kindly received by Lieut.-Governor Tilley, and shown through the extensive gardens and pleasure grounds. The University was also visited, these forming the most important of the sights in the city, which appears to be rather a dull place for the capital of a Province. The population is about 6,000. The boat left again about 5 o'clock for St. John, which was reached about 11. On our way down an informal meeting of the visiting brethren was held, at which the following was unanimously passed:

Resolved, That, having for several days enjoyed the kind and unremitting attention of the Orange brethren of the County and City of St. John, their guests desire to express their sincere thanks and heartfelt gratitude for the unremitting attention and innumerable kindnesses shown them during their visit to St. John, assuring them that through life they will remember with feelings of pleasure this meeting of the Most Worshipful Grand Orange Lodge of British America and heartily wish that all the blessings of this life and "the life that is to come" may be theirs.

They also thank the brethren of the city of Fredericton for their brotherly reception and attendance afforded them during their brief stay in the capital of New Brunswick.

After this addresses were given by several of the brethren present, and thus the time passed pleasantly away.

Next morning the majority of the delegates left for home, well pleased with the cordial and brotherly greeting extended to them by their brethren of St. John.

The Orange Young Britons of Mill Point have organized a band.

The Roman Catholics of Trenton realized $400 from their pic-nic last week.

Two heads of fall wheat, measuring 7½ and 8 inches in length, have been left at the *Intelligencer* office.

The new steamer City of Belleville, for the Picton and Belleville route, has arrived at the latter place, and will commence running at once.

At the inspection of the Trenton Battery of Garrison Artillery, Col. Straubenzie said the battery presented a good appearance and was efficient in Company and Gun drill.

Bishop Carman will lay the last brick of the new M. E. Church at Brighton, on the 12th July, with appropriate ceremonies. A movement is on foot to have a large clock placed in the tower of the church.

QUERY.—"Why is John White in his East Hastings election campaign like the letter U? Because he is in the midst of trouble and doubt"—*Ontario*. Exactly, and so is any Opposition candidate, but it's very unkind of the *Ontario* to let out the state of feeling among the Grits. He's also like the letter U, because he's sure of being in the next House.—*Napanee Standard.*

Last week some malicious person scattered a mixture of paris-green and flour over the commons back of the village of Lonsdale where the cattle of Messrs. Anthony Golden and Daniel Black went to pasture. The result was that the poison killed a cow, heifer and bull for the former, and one cow for the latter. Suspicious parties think that the villain who did the cowardly act, must have *little* soul, *little* conscience, but not *little* chances of one day rising in the world a little by the aid of a hempen rope.—*Beaver.*

Referring to the late fire the Campbellford *Herald* says:—In our hurried statement of the fire, last week, we omitted to mention the owners of both the building and its contents. The factory was the property of a Joint Stock Company, some of the shareholders of which are residents of this village, and was insured for $5,000. The machinery and stock was owned by Messrs. D. Morrice & Co., of Montreal. The insurance on the contents was as follows: on the machinery, $17,000; $3,000 in Royal; $3,000 in Queens; $3,000 in Citizens, $2,000 in Gore; $4,000 in the Royal Canadian; and $2,000 in the Northern; total $17,000. On the stock, there was an insurance of $8,000 in the British America, Scottish Imperial, and Phœnix Insurance Companies. There was also an Insurance of $1,500 on the material in the dye house; and $1,000 in British America, on the boiler. Total insurance on building and contents, $32,500. We sincerely trust that our villagers, the officials especially, will make a vigorous effort towards something that will give back to us our former business capacity. "Strike the iron while it's hot," gentlemen.

THE SCOTCH GIANT.

DEATH OF MR. CAMPBELL, THE HEAVIEST MAN IN THE WORLD.

The Newcastle *Chronicle* gives the following interesting particulars of the death of Mr. Wm. Campbell, landlord of the Duke of Wellington public house, High Bridge, Newcastle, and widely known as the Scottish giant, who died at his establishment on May 26. He had been ill about ten days, the cause of death it is supposed, being congestion of the lungs, the result of a cold caught during his absence from home. The deceased was a little more than twenty-two years of age, having been born in Glasgow on the 2nd of April, 1856. He came to this town only in November last, and his extraordinary dimensions, which soon found publicity, attracted crowds of visitors to the levees which he regularly held in his newly acquired house. Campbell was one of a family of seven children, none of whom besides himself are of more than ordinary proportions. His father who for many years was manager of Tennant's Chemical Works in the city of his birth, was of average weight, although he stood six feet two inches high, while his mother was rather under the usual weight of women. From his birth Wm. Campbell showed remarkable dispositions towards stoutness. At nine months old, according to his own statement, published in the form of an autobiographical pamphlet, he weighed fifty-six pounds, which at ten years had increased to 252 lbs., and his bodily size continued to develop until before his indisposition it had attained the following marvellous measurements: ninety-six inches round the shoulders, seventy-nine inches round the chest, forty-seven inches round the thigh, and thirty-six inches round the calf of the leg. He weighed 728 lbs., and stood in his stockings six feet three and a half inches high; none of these startling dimensions having been appreciably diminished during the illness which has ended in his death. Campbell, we learn, was brought up as a printer, but was compelled from his huge size to give up that occupation, to which he had become much attached. The deceased was particularly solicitous it should not be inferred that his unusual proportions were attributable to his mode of living, for he took exercise regularly and subsisted on only ordinary fare. He boasted of being "the largest subject in Her Majesty's realms," and some conceptions of his claim to this title may be gathered from the fact that it required more cloth for one suit of clothes than it took for three ordinary men. Campbell, before settling in Newcastle, had travelled very extensively, visited all the principal places in England, Ireland, Wales and France, and being seen in turn by many millions of people. About the beginning of the present year, the deceased was visited at the Duke of Wellington by a local medical gentleman, who, detailing his observations in the Lancet, stated that he found the giant to be an intelligent and agreeable young man, having good health as a rule, but at the time suffering from the effect of a cold and erysipelatous affection of the leg. His powers of locomotion, when well, were considerable, taking into account his huge bulk. His appetite was not more than an average one; and although not an abstainer, he was moderate in his use of alcoholic drinks. He admitted that he was a great smoker, which, in the correspondent's opinion, might account for a weak and rather irregular cardiac action observed on auscultation, and the writer was further of the opinion that Mr. Campbell's occupation, however it might add to his weight and popularity, was scarcely likely to be conducive to his health and longevity. From the publicity which his abnormal bulk thus received, the giant was induced to enter into the engagement for a series of exhibitions at Egyptian Hall, London, from which he had returned home but a few weeks ago, the journey probably contributing in some measure to his fatal complaint. Mr. Campbell was married, but has left no issue.

A GIRL'S ENCOUNTER WITH A RATTLESNAKE.

One day last week Miss Mary Fleshman, daughter of Mr. Perry Fleshman, living two miles east of Platte city, had a thrilling adventure with a rattlesnake. She was riding on horseback alone through the woods, when she dropped her glove. She dismounted to secure it, and as she was stooping to pick it up, she discovered a large rattlesnake, at least six feet long, coiled, and in the act of striking. It did strike, but failed to reach her, and fell at her feet. She sprang back with a cry of horror, but almost instantly the snake recoiled and struck again. This time the venomous fangs struck in the front part of her bonnet, and the hold tearing out with the weight of the snake, it fell on the ground at her feet. Instantly it reared up in front of her, its venomous breath right in her face. Scarcely knowing what she did, she seized the snake just below the head with both hands, and holding for a moment, with desperate energy she flung it from her and fled. It was a narrow escape, but we are rejoiced to say that Miss Fleshman sustained no other injuries than those which result from the violent excitement and nervous prostration.—*Platte City, Mo., Landmark.*

The figures of drink are among the most amazing of statistics. At a little gathering of lager beer drinkers and makers, in New York and of New York, the other night, the facts as to the consumption of this product were brought out. The leading New York and Staten Island brewers sold in New York between May 1st, 1877, and May 1st, 1878, the total amount of 5,771,896 kegs of lager. There are 115 glasses in a keg, so that for that year New York drank 663,767,040 glasses of lager beer. At five cents a glass this would cost about $33,000,000.

A belle of Gold Hill, Nevada, plays the piano with her toes and fingers simultaneously. A witness of her performance describes the music produced as excellent, but says nothing of the queer contortions that the player necessarily puts herself through.

A HIGH-FLYER.

PROF. RICHTEL, OF BRIDGEPORT, CONN., PERFECTS A MACHINE FOR NAVIGATING STILL AIR.

HARTFORD, Conn., June 12.—The first successful exhibition, it is believed, ever given of a flying machine controllable by an aeronaut without the use of ballast or the waste of gas, was given here this afternoon, in the presence of a large assemblage. The machine is the invention of Prof. E. F. Richtel, of Bridgeport, Conn., who, after seven years of experimenting, has solved the problem which has so long dofied inventors and scientists. Those who witnessed the exhibition believe that the right principle is found, and that aerial navigation is only a question of time. Richtel's machine differs from all previous inventions. It embraces a balloon of a horizontal, cylindrical shape, only twenty by twelve feet, holding 3000 feet of gas, from which, suspended by cords, is a narrow framework of hollow steel rods, as long as the balloon, and pointed at either end. The operator sits in his seat at the centre of the framework and turns a crank, which revolves a four-bladed air-propeller, inclined horizontally immediately beneath his seat, by which the balloon is elevated or depressed at pleasure—the propeller having a raising power of six pounds. At one end of the framework is another air-propeller, inclined vertically, by which the balloon may be propelled against the resistance of a slight breeze, and also steered, the wheel being of the steering propeller model. With the operator on board the entire weight slightly exceeds the lifting power of the gas in the balloon, but this deficiency is supplied by the propeller under the seat. Although the conditions were unfavorable this afternoon, it being rainy, the exhibitor was eminently successful, raising to 100 feet. The operator's power of raising or lowering his position was shown. Then he went off eastward 100 rods, turned around twice, and, at a signal from the inventor, started back against a slight breeze blowing, and landed in the exhibition grounds amid applause. After showing immediately over the heads of the spectators the ease with which the machine navigated in any direction, the exhibition was terminated by a heavy thunder storm. Prof. Richtel's claims appear to be well based—that is, the machine will keep moving in the air until the operator wants to descend, is wholly independent of ballast, and suffers no waste of gas. Consequently, the machine will float for an extended journey, is capable of reaching favourable air currents without loss of power, and of coming to the ground when desired. Two machines have been ordered for exhibition purposes at Niagara Falls.

Another despatch from the same place says:—Three postponements, necessitated by heavy rains, had induced the Hartford people to believe that fate was making a dead set against Professor Richtel's determination to show that his new flying machine was really capable of aerial navigation. To-day was far from favorable for an out-door exhibition, yet it was given and with a gratifying success.

The large assemblage that came to witness what they fully believed would be only another unsuccessful attempt to solve the problem of navigating the air were pleasantly disappointed. The machine not only rose in the air, but moved backward and forward, up and down, at the option of the aeronaut, and although embracing in part the balloon principle, the evolutions were accomplished without waste of gas in descending or any use of ballast whatever.

The aeronaut worked the central propeller of the machine with effect, and rose over every obstacle to the height of 100 feet. The breeze was blowing to the eastward, and the exhibitor allowed his machine to be carried with it for an eighth of a mile and amused himself by showing his ability to ascend or descend at will. Then the propeller at the pointed end of the framework was set in motion and the machine shifted its course, twisting and turning in small circles. Still its general drift was to the eastward, with the wind, and the spectators freely expressed the opinion that its powers were at an end, and that it could never return against the wind; but at a signal from Professor Richtel the machine was pointed back towards the exhibition grounds. The propelling wheel was started at the top speed, and with accelerated motion the air-ship sailed along back at an altitude of 100 feet, until it hovered over the exhibition ground, then, amid general applause, the central propeller was set in motion, and under its influence the ship sank slowly and easily to the earth, landing within half a dozen rods of the original starting point.

PICTON, Ont., June 25.—The County Council to-day granted an extension of time to build the Prince Edward Railway. Alexander Manning, of Toronto, is the contractor.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 28.—During a drunken quarrel between Jeremiah Lane and his son John this morning the latter stabbed his father several times, inflicting wounds from which he died.

JARVIS, Ont., June 27.—The coroner's jury sitting on the body of Joseph Calvert, the victim of the Hagersville tragedy, brought in a verdict that Joseph Calvert came to his death from a wound inflicted upon his body with some keen sharp-bladed instrument by the hand of one Alfred Herod, of the township of Oneida, with the intent to do grievous bodily injury.

WANTON CRUELTY.—A despatch from Picton says:—"During the night of the 26th inst., a valuable horse owned by Wm. Dunbar, two miles west of Picton, was maimed in a cruel manner by a man named Brigg. The horse had two inches of his tongue cut off, his throat cut, and several gashes in different parts of the body. Brigg has a monomania for seeing blood and witnessing the suffering of his victims. Several years ago he was sent to the Penitentiary for life for committing a number of similar offences, but was released for good conduct and has just returned home."

TREATMENT OF THE DROWNED.

To the Editor of The Mail.

SIR,—The numerous cases of drowning that occur at this time of the year would seem to call for some simple directions for treating such cases. Dr. Benjamin Howard's method is far superior to Dr. Marshall Hill's or Dr. Sylvester's. I beg to enclose a copy as found in the London *Lancet*, May 25th. By making them generally known through the medium of your paper, you would no doubt be conferring a benefit on the public generally.

Yours truly,
J. ADAMS, M.D.

Toronto, June 26th, 1878.

Rule 1. To drain and force water from the lungs and stomach—*Instantly* place patient face downwards, a hard roll of clothing being placed beneath pit of stomach, to raise it as much as possible above the level of the mouth. Put one wrist of patient under his forehead, to raise mouth off the ground. With hands well spread upon patient's back, above the roll of clothing, throw upon it your whole weight with a forward motion, and keep up the pressure about three seconds, so as to force all water from stomach and lungs out of the mouth, ending the pressure with a push, which helps to jerk you back to your upright position. Repeat this once or twice, then *quickly* proceed with

Rule 2. To make patient breathe—Turn the patient face upwards, the same roll of clothing being now beneath his back, the shoulders slightly drooping over it. Bend head backward and downward, putting throat on the stretch to the utmost. Place hands of patient on top of head (one twist of handkerchief or string around the crossed wrists will keep them there). Rip or strip all clothing from waist and neck. Now kneel astride patient's hips. Grasp front part of chest on both sides pit of stomach; your thumbs pointing to patient's chin; your fingers fitting into the grooves between the short ribs. Fix your elbows firmly, making them one with your sides and ribs; and then, firmly pressing the sides of the patient together, and using your knees as a pivot, throw yourself slowly forward for two or three seconds until your face almost touches the face of the patient, and your whole weight presses upon his chest. End this pressure with a short push, which *suddenly* jerks you back again to the upright kneeling position. Rest three seconds while the ribs spring back; then repeat this bellows-blowing movement as before, gradually increasing the rate from seven to ten times a minute; but take the utmost care, on the occurrence of a natural gasp, not to interrupt it; but, as the ribs fall, gently press them and deepen the gasp into a longer breath. Continue this until the natural breathing, which you are imitating, needs no further assistance. If all fails, keep on; because any moment within an hour's effort you may unexpectedly be rewarded with success. (*Note.*—If a second person be present, and can do it, the tongue should be held out of one corner of the mouth by the thumb and finger, armed with a piece of dry cotton or linen rag. Of course it is understood the force employed will be moderated in both rules according to the age and sex of the patient.)

STABBING AFFRAY.

THREE MEN SERIOUSLY WOUNDED BY A NEGRO.

Ingersoll, July 2.—A fearful outrage was committed about 12:40 this morning by a negro named Neil, formerly of London, but working here now as a barber. He called at the McMurray House and was refused admission. He then took a dirk-knife out of his pocket and stabbed Mr. McMurray in a most frightful manner. Mr. Capron, the constable, and the McMurray House hostler, while trying to arrest the negro, were also cut in a shocking manner. The town bells are now being rung to arouse the citizens for the purpose of scouring the country for the wretch, and if he is caught it is feared he may be lynched. The negro's house in town has been broken into and searched. He formerly kept a barber shop on King street, London. Mr. McMurray, Mr. Capron, and the hostler are all seriously injured.

INGERSOLL, July 2.—A large mob, numbering about one hundred and fifty, are on the streets notifying all the coloured people to leave town by Saturday noon. They are threatening to break into the Hook and Ladder Company's Hall and take their apparatus to pull down a rookery on King street and one on Thames-street North, where Neil escaped from the mob last night. No further damage is reported except the smashing of windows. The feeling here is intense. Constables Heeney and Capron are on the track of Neil. Mr. McMurray is in a very critical condition, and the McMurray House hostler is improving.

Edison is perfecting an ear trumpet without wires, enabling one to hear conversation from a distance of a mile.

On Saturday afternoon last a six-year-old child of Daniel Monro, sub-contractor on the new Welland Canal, ate some fly poison, which resulted on Sunday evening in his death.

About five o'clock, on Thursday last, a ten year old daughter of Dennis Farrell, farmer, near Martintown, Ont., was killed by lightning, while driving cattle home from pasture.

DURHAM, June 26.—A bonus for $60,000 in aid of the Georgian Bay and Wellington Railway was carried on the 25th inst. in the township of Egremont by a majority of 157.

LONDON, June 28.—The British ship James A. Wright, from Philadelphia, arrived at Belfast with two of the crew in irons. The captain reports that shortly after he left Philadelphia, a mutiny broke out, during which the boatswain was murdered. The two men in irons were charged with the murder.

EDISON AND HIS INVENTIONS.

THE MEGAPHONE.

The genius of Edison does not seem in the least to have exhausted itself by the marvellous inventions he has placed before the public. Since his first feats he has been employed in perfecting them and originating new things, but has not apparently been so closely engaged that he could not find time to repel any pretensions put forward by others to a share in his inventions. Among the latter, Professor Hughes, of London, claims to have discovered the leading features of his carbon telephone and microtasimeter, or instrument for measuring minute degrees of heat. This Mr. Edison, in a letter to the New York *Tribune*, warmly denies, asserting that the points in question, the metallization of the carbon by plunging it into mercury, and in the division of the carbon into several pieces, were discovered by him, and an account of them transmitted to his agent in London, Mr. W. H. Preece, who now claims to be Professor Hughes' co-adjutor in the discovery. Mr. Edison closes with asserting that he therefore regards the conduct of Mr. Preece in this matter as not merely a violation of his rights as an inventor, but as a gross infringement of the confidence obtained under the guise of friendship.

The following are additional particulars concerning the inventions of this most versatile mind:—

The latest, however, as well as the most curious of Professor Edison's inventions is the megaphone, for which he has just filed his caveat. It is a sort of sound opera glass. By means of its use persons partially deaf are enabled to hear the faintest sound with distinctness. It concentrates and multiplies the sound in as high a degree as is required. By applying it to the ear at a high rate of adjustment a whisper can be distinctly heard 300 feet away. Already the Professor has tested it sufficiently to be satisfied of its entire practicability. It is to be of small size and have attached to it a rubber tube. In the inventor's own words, "It can be taken to a theatre by a person hard of hearing, just as a person near-sighted now takes an opera glass. All you do is to place it on your lap, let the tube touch your ear, and all sounds come to you magnified fifty times if necessary. The loudness can be regulated for the ear as you regulate a telescope for the eye." The manner of discovery is thus related by Mr. Edison:—"It has a curious origin. Strange as it may seem, it came to life through the mistake of a reporter. Some weeks ago a reporter came to see my phonograph and went back and got it all mixed up in his paper. He stated that I had got up a machine to make partially deaf people hear. The item was extensively copied, but I thought nothing more of it until after a while I found myself receiving letters from all over the country asking about it. I answered some, saying it was a mistake, but they kept piling in upon me until I was getting them at the rate of twenty and thirty a day. Then I began thinking about the matter and began experimenting. One day while at work on it I heard some one loudly singing "Mary Had a Little Lamb." I looked around, nobody was near me and nobody was singing. Then I discovered that the singer was one of my young men, who in a distant corner of the room was softly singing to himself. The instrument had magnified the sound, and I heard it distinctly, although I'm pretty deaf, while others in the room had not heard a whisper. That was the first of the megaphone."

A walk through the workshop revealed scores of other products of the skill of the great inventor, which he, in his modesty, had not mentioned. When asked how many patents he had taken out altogether he seemed lost for an answer, as though the idea was new, but after reflection he said he thought the number must be quite large.

He has taken out 158 patents in all and filed seventy-eight caveats.

Strawberries are selling in some parts of Western Ontario for five cents per quart.

Ex-Empress Eugenie can't make both ends meet. Her income, besides the house at Chiselhurst, amounts only to $125,000; her debts amount to over a million.

A pastor of a church in North Troy, Vt., has got into a serious trouble through falling in love with the young wife of a deacon.

An Iowa temperance lecturer, paused in his speech to take a drink of water, put the glass down and lazily reached toward the end of the table for a coffee grain. Force of habit.

A singular case of death from lockjaw recently occurred at Seneca Falls. Mr. John E. Lengdon, a well-known resident, shaved off his beard, which he had worn for a long time, and the next day complained of a stiffness about his jaws. Two days later spasms developed, which the doctors declared indicated lockjaw, and at noon the next day he was dead.

On the recent arrival in Paris of the Shah of Persia, his suite comprised fifteen officials and ten servants. Included in the Shah's baggage were thirty-six boxes of gold coin, each containing $24,000. Eighteen men were detailed by the hotel proprietor to watch the baggage, and in addition the Chief of Police sent twelve men for the purpose.

A most disgraceful scene occurred in the Baptist chapel at Ottawa on Friday night, on the occasion of a wedding. At the request of the groom the service was very long, and as it closed some young men drowned the echoes of the last solemn words with the discordant clang of cow bells, which they had managed to smuggle into an unfinished part of the building. At first it seemed that the result would be serious, for the unexpected innovation frightened the ladies and children to such an extent that they screamed, and indulged in other little eccentricities, nearly causing a panic. However, order was again restored, and the happy couple passed out smiling on their friends with thorough good nature.

OWEN SOUND, June 28.—An accident occurred here this afternoon by which a young man named William Wilkie lost his life. It appears while hauling a load of stone the end board fell out of the waggon, precipitating the driver between the horses and waggon. The wheel running over his head caused death instantly.

At Cobourg John Gray was convicted of an assault with intent to commit rape upon the person of Miss Sarah E. Thompson, a teacher, in the neighbourhood of Millbrook, on the 10th of May. The prisoner was a young fellow of about eighteen years, and the assault took place as Miss Thompson was on her way from school, between four and five o'clock. Gray was fully identified, and was committed for trial by the magistrates, but afterwards made his escape and cleared out. The defence attempted to prove an *alibi*, the members of his own family being put upon the stand to prove that he was at home at the hour stated. The prisoner was sentenced to eighteen months imprisonment in the Central Prison.

DIED.

McCAFFERY.—In the township of Madoc, on the 24th June, Daniel McCaffery, aged 75 years 4 mos. and 20 days.

Belleville Markets.

Wheat,	$0 92	to $0 95
Barley,	0 35	to 0 40
Rye,	0 56	to 0 00
Oats,	0 30	to 0 00
Peas,	0 58	to 0 60
Butter,	0 07	to 0 13
Eggs,	0 08	to 0 10
Potatoes, per bush	0 40	to 0 44
Flour, per bbl	5 00	to 0 00
Sheepskins,	0 55	to 1 25
Hides,	4 00	to 5 50

Madoc Markets.

Flour, per bbl	$5 00	to $0 00
Wheat, per bushel	1 00	to 0 00
Rye, "	0 50	to 0 60
Oats, "	0 25	to 0 00
Barley, "	0 50	to 0 00
Peas, "	0 60	to 0 00
Potatoes, "	0 40	to 0 00
Eggs, per doz	0 10	to 0 00
Butter, per lb	0 12	to 0 13
Hides, per cwt	4 00	to 0 00

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CLIPPER MILLS.

ALL kinds of Sawed Lumber and Shingles constantly on hand, or cut to order at the shortest notice at the Clipper Steam Saw and Shingle Mills.

Also CASH paid for

PINE AND CEDAR SHINGLE BOLTS, AND BASSWOOD LOGS.

F. J. DRAKE.

Hog Lake, July 3rd, 1878.

ROYAL

BLACK KNIGHTS

OF IRELAND.

PRECEPTORY No. 167

THE next regular meeting of the above Preceptory will be held in the Orange Hall, in this village, on Wednesday evening, July 10th, at 7.30 o'clock. A full attendance is requested.

GEO. KERR,
Recording Secretary.

JOHN G. DEANS

Chemist and Druggist,

Keeps constantly on hand a

CHOICE STOCK

—OF—

DRUGS,

PATENT MEDICINES,

Fancy and Toilet Articles,

BRUSHES, PERFUMERY,

STATIONERY,

CONFECTIONERY

LAMP CHIMNEYS & WICKS.

AN EXCELLENT ASSORTMENT

—OF—

Field, Flower and Garden Seeds.

Railway Bakery.

THE undersigned having been disappointed in visiting the old country this summer intends giving the public the benefit of it in

CHEAP BREAD,

and having purchased

100 Barrels of Flour

at a low figure, is prepared to furnish

BREAD,
CAKES,
PASTRY,
&C., &C.

AT LOW PRICES.

My Bread will be manufactured on the Old Country System.

PATRONAGE SOLICITED.

A CHOICE STOCK OF

FAMILY GROCERIES

on hand, which will be sold at bottom prices for cash.

J. HARPER.

Madoc, June 27th, 1878. 65

CORRESPONDENCE.

We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions of our correspondents.

The Mineral Resources of North Hastings.

To the Editor of the REVIEW.

SIR,—The people of Ontario seem to be awakening to the importance of developing the magnificent Iron deposits which nature has blessed them with, and the agitation now going on in different sections regarding the erection of Furnaces shews the anxiety which is felt to secure the benefits accruing from this industry. Movements are now on foot to erect Furnaces at Whitby, Port Hope, and Ottawa. The discussion which accompanies the inauguration of these projects does good; it diffuses information and educates the community to the advantages to be derived from home industry and local enterprise. The prosperity of the country has been in the past intimately associated with lumbering operations. Now, that this branch of business has accomplished its purpose, it seems as if Providence had placed in its stead those stores of minerals which only require careful manipulation to yield to the country the results which in the past have flowed from the manufacture, home consumption and foreign exports of timber. I believe this is the view which our statesmen have taken of this subject, and think it is justified by the real facts. This middle section of the Province has great advantages over that lying in the East and West. Here we have iron and lead in the greatest profusion, and are, as it were, placed as a supply depot to furnish our countrymen with the ore or its manufactured product, as their necessities require. Nature has bestowed on us the raw material, and besides added accessories in the shape of timber for smelting, limestone for flux, and abundance of stone for furnace building, and only calls on us to use the necessary enterprise to utilize these materials in our service and for our benefit. The City of Belleville has, with great liberality, voted a very considerable amount in aid of the establishment of a hard coal furnace in its midst, and its citizens, by this step, have shewn their appreciation of the benefits likely to follow from the building, and working of a furnace in their city, and its influences on the industry of adjacent portions of the County. I believe Belleville has been in advance of other towns and cities in doing its utmost by the liberality and encouragement of its citizens, as also by its municipal action in illustrating practically its desire to foster and promote iron manufacture in all its varied phases. Such a spirit is very commendable, and although confidence may sometimes be misplaced, and very different results occur than originally were contemplated, still in the end good will come out of this popular anxiety and determination on the part of the citizens of Belleville to induce a commencement in this furnace undertaking. We, of the North, have been looking towards the South for an example. It has generally been supposed wise men come from the East, but owing, perhaps, to the defalcation of the compass in iron regions, it has changed. At least in the County of Hastings, we find it so, and the South it appears, is the residence of those wise men who give this enterprise their support. Well, Mr. Editor, I believe that as soon as our railroad is completed active preparations will commence in this section for the erection of charcoal furnaces in the forests of North Hastings.

We have a large acreage of timber, which can be converted into charcoal, which will answer every purpose, and produce at the same time a better quality of iron. Farmers in the townships of Hastings, who cannot now sell their wood, if a charcoal furnace were erected and in operation, would then be able to realize a good price for this article, thus giving them a return for their labor and affording them constant and profitable employment, at least during the winter months, in cutting down trees and hauling in supplies of wood, charcoal, and ore. A good deal of hardwood in this section, Mr. Editor, is looked on simply as waste material, owing to its being situated in remote and inaccessible localities; but in winter time, when sleighing is on the ground, access can be had to these places over rough roads, and thus what otherwise would, in ordinary course, have to be burned up to clear the land, would realize a good price. Besides this, mining operations would employ a large number of men, not only keeping our young men at home, but attracting a large number of skilled workmen to our northern townships. The mines themselves would cause quite a population to settle in those localities, where they were employed, in the shape of small villages, which would be scattered over the hillsides of North Hastings in all directions. The farmers in the County of Hastings would require to produce what would feed all these people, and thus our settlers would have a better market at their very doors than they have had in the past in furnishing lumbermen. The money obtained from the sale of the iron would enable the proprietors to develope other industries, and by the circulation of their means in these and other ways return to the general community a portion of those benefits which they secure from it.

Look at most sections of the United States where mining operations are carried on, and contrast their present condition with what they formerly were before this industry was prosecuted.—Then, they were rough, bleak, rocky hills, surmounted by trees of every size and description, and save the loneliness of the forest, there was little save the solitary cabins of the settlers, and the few wild beasts which still refused to retreat before approaching civilization. Now, behold the smoke of vast furnaces, the fires from whose tops dazzle the eyes by their red fierceness, and whose tall chimneys point to the clouds, surrounded by hundreds of workmen's houses, stores, churches, and the other accomplishments of life and prosperity. Whence this change? Simply by drawing the attention of the capitalist to the mineral resources of the region, and the capitalist in turn bringing in the miner and introducing with him those varied appliances and helps which the invention of modern days has added to engineering experience. Well, Mr. Editor, if this has been the result elsewhere, why not in North Hastings? As a first step in this direction, we must have our railroad completed, for without it all is blank as regards the general development of this country. The crop in North Hastings will be unusually large this year. To move it on wheels to the front will be a serious matter for the farmers, if our road is not completed this fall.—We want it finished without a day's delay.

Iron is low to be sure, at present, but still the ore to manufacture it from is as necessary as ever, and I know that North Hastings has immense quantities of iron ore of a very rich quality, and just such as is required for the manufacture of Bessamer Steel. I see the Company has advertised for tenders, and I again express the hope, and in doing so I know I but echo the wish of every thoughtful man in the County, that no factious opposition will be thrown in the way of accomplishing so desirable an object. It has just struck me, Mr. Editor, that I am occupying too much of your valuable space. Thanking you kindly for allowing me this privilege of expressing myself,

Yours truly,
WILLIAM COE.

Madoc, June 26th, 1878.

To the Editor of the REVIEW.

MR. EDITOR,—I have carefully read over Mr. Tuller's letter, published in the REVIEW of 27th instant, and in answer I state:—

1st. Mr. Tuller had a legal right to go to Elziver and endeavor to make voters to assist "The Party" in carrying the election, but the question is not as to his right but was it expedient in the position he stood to the candidate to do so. Would it not have been better to have suggested and then left the work to be performed by an Elziver supporter? No doubt such a one could have been found.

2nd. He "deprived" no man of his rights, and (he) assisted some British subjects to get their rights." *Query*,—Had not every man the right to get his assessment put as low as possible to save taxation, if so, did not Mr. Tuller do what he could to deprive them of that right, in causing them to be brought before the Court to increase their assessment? also, where was the need of his assistance to enable "some British subjects to get their rights?" Were these men so foolish that they did not know their right to be assessed high enough to give them an electoral vote? His assistance would intimate that the parties had been deprived of their rights by the Assessors, or by the Council, or Court of Revision, which is not correct. I know that some of the parties sought to get their assessments lessened at the Court of Revision and others came afterwards and applied for a rebate on their taxes, and some did get them lessened. I also know there is not a person on the Assessment Roll for 1877 but might have been placed high enough for a Parliamentary vote had they so desired. So much then for the assistance given by Mr. Tuller "to some British subjects to get their rights."

As to the whiskey, Mr. Tuller says he "furnished none, nor took any to the Bridgewater House, or drank any on that day." I am quite willing to believe his statement thus far, I would however ask him, did he know who took the whiskey there; does he know who paid for it; does he know who dealt it out to the thirsty ones at the Bridgewater House; does he know the room it was kept in; was it a black bottle or a stone jug, or both; what quantity of whiskey was there; did he see any of the parties drinking the whiskey in that room; if so who were they; did he as a Temperance man raise his voice against it; did he have the key of the room; did he give the key of the room to Washburn Ashley, or to any one else; was he aware that Robert Barry, Jacob Keller, and Ashley went to that room and drank whiskey, that in leaving the room Ashley locked the door and took the key? Again, did Mr. Tuller meet these three parties on the street, and did he or did he not ask Ashley for the key, and receive the same? Did he not go to the Bridgewater House, and if so for what purpose; did he return the key to Ashley, or keep it himself? Again, did Mr. Tuller meet James Caskey, Alexander McDonald and Herson Ashley some where near the grist mill; did he ask them to go to the Bridgewater House; if so, did he go with them; did he not bring out a black bottle with whiskey in it, set it down with a tumbler, and tell them to help themselves? Did they help themselves? How did he know the bottle contained whiskey, did he tell the parties that he "had stolen the bottle from McMahon the lawyer?"

These questions may be considered as impertinent on my part, but believing Mr. Tuller's statement to be correct so far as it goes, that he "furnished none, nor took any to the Bridgewater House, or drank any on that day," he surely cannot as a Temperance man refuse to give me all the information in his power to assist me to lay the blame on the right shoulders in order to clear himself, as well as to give me the proof that I "have been shamefully imposed upon by those that know better." That Mr. McMahon and the party who went with him from Belleville had a bottle of whiskey McMahon admits, and that it was taken to Bridgewater. He also admits that he treated Robert Barry and John D. Breeze out of the same. As to Mr. Barry nothing better could be expected of him, but I was surprised and grieved to hear that Mr. Breeze should drink of the *accursed stuff*, as he well knows my wishes on that point, as also the fearful effects whiskey has had on certain parties within his knowledge.

Permit me to say I thank Mr. Tuller for his very moderate letter, as also his kind remarks respecting myself, and while I thank him for the friendly support he has given me in the past, I beg to assure him that I have no desire to "live a *thousand years*" in order to "advocate temperance, justice, and right," believing the best for both Mr. Tuller and myself to do is to advocate these principles while we live, and be prepared only to lay them down when we cease to live.

As to Mr. O'Flynn I do not believe he would willingly or knowingly sanction any act, or even give one glass of whiskey to secure his election. I believe him to be a thorough abstainer from intoxicants, and a Christian gentleman, and as such I have nothing to say against him, but while I live I shall raise my voice against the undue influence which is brought to bear through whiskey and other intoxicants to secure voters for the candidates of any Political party whatever. The thing is entirely wrong and is a moral injury to any candidate whether given by himself, or members of his party.

Yours, &c.,
BILLA FLINT.

Belleville, June 29th, 1878.

To the Editor of the REVIEW.

SIR.—Knowing you take an interest in all that goes to advance the prosperity of North Hastings, I will, in my humble way, give you an account of the doings on what is known as the Old Hastings Road. The people on this road have been amongst the unfortunates who were the pioneers of this part of the County, as they can boast of the first P. O. started on the Hastings Road, which I am happy to say is still in operation. At the same time I am sorry to say it is neglected by both the Local Government and the County Council, although I am informed it was adopted as a County Road some twelve years ago, and was lately recommended by the good authority of the County Surveyor as being the most practicable route for a permanent road, yet in face of this at the last meeting of the County Council they adopted what is known as the Snow Road also as a County Road. Now, Mr. Editor, what I wish to show is the injustice done to the early settlers by this act of the County Council. I am informed that all township lines, or rather boundary lines, become County Roads. Now the greater portion of the old Hastings Road is on the boundary line between the townships of Lake and Tudor, and, as I learn, the County has only expended a grant on one or two of the bridges in all that time, yet they will assume a road that at the present time will cost more for bridges than would put the old road in a good passable state of repair. In fact the settlers are making bees and turning out in large numbers to make and improve the old road, and I am satisfied if the matter was rightly understood that the people in this section would not be imposed upon as they have been by the Local Government and County Council, not forgetting our most honorable body, the Township Council, who have granted the last two years something like $100, at the same time allowing Marmora and Lake, who are interested the same, and can be compelled to grant a like amount, but our worthy Reeve is too delicate to press the matter, although he, to all appearance, should not be amongst the timid ones.

SETTLER.

Too Late.

A communication from Millbridge has been received, but too late for this week.

A Caution.

A few of the so-called Consolidated $10 Bank bills, stolen some time ago, but which never were countersigned, are circulating at the present. The public are cautioned against receiving them, as none have been issued.

Another Pest.

As if the original potato bug was not possessed of sufficient business qualities, a new improvement upon it has appeared in some parts of Michigan. Greater destruction is said to be feared from this new aspirant for fame than from its immediate predecessor, our old and genial friend the original potato bug—all of which will be cheerful news to the farmers.

Killing Insectivorous Birds.

Parties handling guns should be careful in observing the law respecting the killing of birds so useful in destroying insects injurious to agriculture. The law is very plain and strict on this matter, any person violating it being subject to a fine of from one to twenty dollars, or imprisonment from two to twenty days. The law provides against killing all birds, except eagles, falcons, hawks, owls, wild pigeons, king-fishers, jays, crows, and ravens, and the birds especially mentioned in the "Act for the protection of Game."

Summer Vacation.

The summer vacation for Public Schools extends from July 8th to August 18th, (both inclusive.)

Fine Lettuce.

We had shown us this week, by Mr. Wm. Moore a magnificent bunch of lettuce grown in his garden in this village. It was as large as a head of cabbage, and the finest we have ever seen.

Teachers' Examinations.

The examinations for Second and Third-class certificates for North Hastings, will be held in the Masonic Hall, in this village, as follows:—Second-class, Monday, July 8th; Third-class, Monday, July 15th, at 2 o'clock.

Base Ball.

The "Stars" of this place returned the visit of the Bridgewater club on Friday last, and easily defeated them by a score of 50 to 25, and one innings to spare. They report being well treated by the Bridgewater club, and returned thoroughly satisfied, we hope.

Cheese Market.

LIVERPOOL, July 2.—Cheese, 47s 6d.

LITTLE FALLS, July 2.—10,000 boxes factory sold; 7,000 at 8c; 2,000 at 8⅛c; balance at 7 to 7⅞c; 4,000 boxes dairy sold at to 67½c, most of it at 7 to 7½c; butter, 17c.

UTICA, July 2.—Cheese sales, 6,000 boxes at 7⅞ to 8¼c; largest amount, 8c, average 8⅛c.

Caution.

Sportsmen are reminded that by an Act passed last session, the shooting of woodcock is prohibited until the 1st of August. Hitherto the 1st of July has been the day on which shooting commenced, and there seems to be a very general ignorance of the change made by the Ontario Legislature.

The Felt Hats which Wm. Johnson & Co. of Belleville are offering at $1 each, are worth $1.50. ☞ See them. ☜

Orange Dinner.

The Orangemen of No. 2 District will celebrate the 12th July at the Allan Settlement grove, where a Dinner will be served at 12 o'clock sharp. The proceeds to be given in aid of the Presbyterian Church in that neighborhood. Addresses are expected from M. Bowell, M. P., John White, M. P., Dr. Boulter, M. P. P., E. D. O'Flynn, A. F. Wood, Wm. Johnson and the presiding minister of the church. Admission, single ticket 50c.; double ticket 75c.

☞ Silk Hats for $2, $4 Silk Hats for $2.50, $5 Silk Hats for $3.50, at Wm. Johnson & Co's, in Belleville.

A Suggestion.

Now that we are about to have a new school building in this village we present the following to our Trustees, as containing, perhaps, a timely suggestion:—Dr. Willard, of the Chicago High School, declares that school-room walls, for the sake of pupils' eyes, should be tinted with a pinkish, greenish, or bluish tinge, and the blackboards should be green, brownish, or drab in color. He adds that it is a mistake to think that the board must be black to make the chalk mark distinct; and that though the relief and comfort to the eye may seem slight, it amounts to a great deal, taking day after day.

This Spring Wm. Johnson & Co. of Belleville have bought over *one hundred dozen* of new Hats, at prices varying from 40 to 75 per cent less than regular prices, and they are selling them at corresponding reductions.

Personal.

The Lindsay *Warder* says:—"The Rev. J. W. Savage, of the Oakwood mission of the Canada Methodist Church, has, by the Stationing Committee, been appointed to labor at Stirling, in the Belleville District. During Mr. Savage's three years residence at Oakwood, he has not only become popular with the members of his own congregation, but with the community at large, irrespective of creed. He will long be remembered in this County, and Oakwood, in particular, for his kind and cheerful disposition and the earnestness with which he labored as a minister. While we ourselves regret his removal from this County we extend our congratulations to the people of Stirling."

When in Belleville remember that Wm. Johnson & Co. can offer you great bargains in Hats. There is only about thirty dozen of the old stock of Hats left, these they offer at 25c and 50c each. The 25c ones were formerly sold at $1, and the 50c ones were $2 and $2.50 each.

A Timely Friend

Is the *American Agriculturist* for July 1st; its varied matter is as interesting at the noon resting hour, as in less busy seasons; the Hints about Work in field, garden, and orchard, are useful to the veteran, as well as to young farmers and amateurs. The "Basket" is a regular knowledge box, packed with facts and suggestions for every farmer from Maine to Texas. In the Humbug line, it shows up many swindles, quack medicine, etc. In its farm science it is well up with the times. A strong feature of this journal is the great variety of ingenious devices for labor-saving contrivances, small buildings on the farm, etc. The articles on new plants, methods of work in the garden, and fruit culture, are of value and interest. The Household Department considers Morphine Dosing, Care of Children's Eyes, Putting up Fruit and Vegetables, Leaches, Lye and Soap, and various recipes. The young Microscopists are learning about the parasite that preys on the potato-beetle, how to mount objects, the Telephone, etc. The 65 illustrations are varied, instructive, and many of them beautiful. Orange Judd Company, publishers, New York; for sale by Newsdealers generally.

NOTICE.

ALL orders on the Treasurer of the Township of Madoc, properly signed by the Clerk of said municipality, will be paid by John Dale & Son, Madoc.

JOHN N. MOORE,
Township Treasurer.

Madoc, June 19th, 1878. 64

BLACKSMITHING.

THE undersigned having rented the Blacksmith Shop formerly occupied by Mr. C. Thrasher, is prepared to do all kinds of jobbing on shortest notice and at reasonable rates. First-class Horse shoeing a specialty. Removes, 10cts., cash; 12½ credit. New shoes, 25cts.

Give me a trial; satisfaction guaranteed.

JAMES JOHNSTON.

Madoc, May 9th, 1878. 58-6m.

North Hastings GRIST MILL.

NOTICE of PARTNERSHIP.

THE undersigned beg to inform the inhabitants of Madoc and vicinity that they have entered into partnership, and are now better prepared than ever to supply their customers with first-class

FLOUR, FEED, BRAN
CORNMEAL, SHORTS,
PEAS, OATS, LUMBER, &c.

Highest Cash price paid for Wheat.

A. L. SAGAR,
ROBT. THOMSON.

Madoc, May 29th, 1878. 61.

GREAT DRESS GOODS SALE.

Sweeping Reductions

THOMAS CROSS

Proposes to offer all his surplus stock of DRESS GOODS on Saturday, June 15th, and following days, until all is closed out, at prices that will astonish every one. His plan is not to carry goods over, hence prices will be made to force their sale. Ladies will find it greatly to their advantage to call early and see at what wonderfully low prices these Dress Goods will be sold.

THOMAS CROSS.

Madoc, June 13th, 1877.

Stoves & Tinware.

If you want good

COOKING, BOX, OR PARLOR STOVES

CALL AT CHOWN'S

MAGNET

DIVISION ST., REED'S BLOCK.

Where you will find a good assortment, together with all kinds of Tinware, on hand or made to order. Furnaces, Eavetrough, and all kinds of job work attended to. Remember the place, opposite Orr's blacksmith shop.

22 GEORGE CHOWN.

GOLD. Great chance to make money. We need a person in every town to take subscriptions for the largest, cheapest and best illustrated family publication in the world. Any one can become a successful agent. The most elegant works of art given free to subscribers. The price is so low that almost everybody subscribes. One agent reports making over $150 in a week. A lady agent reports taking over 400 subscribers in ten days. All who engage make money fast. You can devote all your time to the business, or only your spare time. You need not be away from home over night. You can do it as well as others. Full particulars, directions and terms free. Elegant and expensive Outfit free. If you want profitable work send us your address at once. It costs nothing to try the business. No one who engages fails to make great pay. Address "The People's Journal," Portland, Maine.

Received To-Day.

Grey and White Cottons, White and Colored Cotton Yarn, Check Shirtings, Brown and Drab Ducks, Grass Linen, American Jean, etc., all of which will be sold at our usual low prices.

SYDMER ROSS & CO.

Madoc, June 27th, 1878.

At Maybee's.

At Maybee's.

At Maybee's.

At Maybee's.

MILLINERY!

LADIES' HATS FOR $1.00.

Mrs. White,

Having just received her Spring Stock of Millinery, in all the different styles, would inform her customers she is prepared to supply them Cheap for Cash.

Also a new lot of Shaded Wools, Mottoes, Wall Pockets, Gold and Silver Card Boards, Embroidery, Lace, Fans, Combs, etc., etc.

Sole agent for C. C. Stewart's Rubber Stamp, Stencil, etc.

NOTICE.

THE partnership of E. D. O'Flynn & Bro. having been dissolved, it becomes necessary that all debts contracted with and due to the late firm should be settled by Note or otherwise at the earliest possible date.

Hereafter the business will be carried on under the name, style and firm of

E. D. O'FLYNN & SON,

who will more than ever try and meet the wants of their customers.

E. D. O'FLYNN.

Madoc, April 1st, 1878.

WRIGHT'S *Grocery, Provision,* —AND— LIQUOR STORE.

ESTABLISHED IN 1858.

Now carried on by the subscriber, who will conduct the business upon the old established system of always keeping on hand a well selected and full assortment of

WINES,
BRANDIES,
GINS,
SPIRITS,
PORTERS,
ALES,

&c., &c., of the best brands, imported direct from the manufacturers.

Also a full assortment of

Confectionery & Biscuits

CROCKERY & GLASSWARE,

FRUITS IN SEASON,

FLOUR AND FEED!

All wholesale and retail.

Farmers' produce of all kinds taken at the higest market value.

JANE WRIGHT,
Wright's Block, Durham street, Madoc

Madoc, March 20th, 1878.

betray him—never—no, not for all the gold in the world—I am from a village where they don't eat that kind of bread!"

"You refuse?"

"I refuse."

"Treat it as if I had said nothing," replied Fix, "and let's take a drink."

"All right, let's take a drink!"

Passepartout felt himself more and more overcome by intoxication. Fix, understanding that he must, at all hazards separate him from his master, wanted to finish him. On the table were a few pipes filled with opium. Fix slipped one into Passepartout's hand, who took it, lifted it to his lips, lighted it, took a few puffs, and fell over, his head stupefied under the influence of the narcotic.

"At least," said Fix, seeing Passepartout out of the way, "Mr. Fogg will not be informed in time of the departure of the Carnatic, and if he leaves, he will at least be without this cursed French man!"

Then he left, after paying his bill.

CHAPTER XX.—IN WHICH FIX COMES IN DIRECT CONTACT WITH PHILEAS FOGG.

During this scene, which might perhaps seriously interfere with his future, Mr. Fogg, accompanying Mrs. Aouda, was taking a walk through the streets of the English town. Since Mrs. Aouda accepted his offer to take her to Europe, he had to think of all the details necessary for so long a journey. That an Englishman like him should make the tour of the world with a carpet-bag in his hand, might pass; but a lady could not undertake such a journey under the same conditions. Hence, the necessity of buying clothing and articles necessary for the voyage. Mr. Fogg acquitted himself of his task with the quiet characteristic of him, and he invariably replied to all the excuses and objections of the young woman, confused by so much kindness:—

"It is the interest of my journey; it is in my programme."

The purchases made, Mr. Fogg and the young woman returned to the hotel, and dined at the *table d'hote*, which was sumptuously served. Then Mrs. Aouda, a little tired, went up into her room, after having shaken hands English fashion with her imperturbable deliverer.

He, Fogg, was absorbed all the evening in reading the *Times* and the *Illustrated London News*.

If he had been a man to be astonished at any thing it would have been not to have seen his servant at the hour for retiring. But knowing that the Yokohama steamer was not to leave Hong Kong before the next morning, he did not otherwise bother himself about it. The next morning Passepartout did not come at Mr. Fogg's ring.

What the honorable gentleman thought on learning that his servant had not returned to the hotel, no one could have said. Mr. Fogg contented himself with taking his carpet-bag, calling Mrs. Aouda and sending for a palanquin.

It was then eight o'clock, and high tide, of which the Carnatic was to take advantage to go out through the passes, was put down at half-past nine.

When the palanquin arrived at the door of the hotel, Mr. Fogg and Mrs. Aouda got into the comfortable vehicle, and their baggage followed them on a wheelbarrow.

Half an hour later the travelers dismounted on the wharf, and there Mr. Fogg learned that the Carnatic had left the evening before.

Mr. Fogg, who counted on finding at the same time both the steamer and his servant, was compelled to do without both. But not a sign of disappointment appeared upon his face; and, when Mrs. Aouda looked at him with uneasiness, he contented himself with replying:—

"It is an incident, Madame, nothing more."

At this moment a person who had been watching him closely came up to him. It was the detective, Fix, who turned to him and said:—

"Are you not like myself, sir, one of the passengers of the Rangoon, who arrived yesterday?"

"Yes, sir," replied Mr. Fogg coldly, "but I have not the honor—"

"Pardon me, but I thought I would find your servant here."

"Do you know where he is, sir?" asked the young woman quickly.

"What?" replied Fix, feigning surprise, "is he not with you?"

"No," replied Mrs. Aouda. "He has not returned since yesterday. Has he perhaps embarked without us aboard the Carnatic?"

"Without you, madame?" replied Fix. "But, excuse my question, you expected then to leave by that steamer?"

"Yes, sir."

"I too, madame, and I am much disappointed. The Carnatic, having completed her repairs, left Hong Kong twelve hours sooner without warning any one, and we must now wait a week for another steamer."

Fix felt his heart jump for joy in pronouncing these words, "a week." A week! Fogg detained a week at Hong Kong! There would be time to receive the warrant of arrest. Chance would at last declare for the representative of the law.

It may be judged then what a stunning blow he received, when he heard Phileas Fogg say in his calm voice:—

"But there are other vessels than the Carnatic, it seems to me, in the port of Hong Kong."

And Mr. Fogg, offering his arm to Mrs. Aouda, turned towards the docks in search of a vessel leaving.

Fix, stupefied, followed. It might have been said that a thread attached him to this man.

However, chance seemed really to abandon him whom it had served so well up to that time. Phileas Fogg, for three hours, traversed the port in every direction, decided, if it was necessary, to charter a vessel to take him to Yokohama; but he saw only vessels loading or unloading, and which consequently could not set sail. Fix began to hope again.

But Mr. Fogg was not disconcerted, and he was going to continue his search, if he had to go as far as Macao, when he was accosted by a sailor on the end of a pier.

"Your honor is looking for a boat?" said the sailor to him, taking off his hat.

"You have a boat ready to sail?" asked Mr. Fogg.

"Yes, your honor, a pilot-boat. No. 43, the best in the flotilla."

"She goes fast?"

"Between eight and nine knots an hour, nearly the latter. Will you look at her?"

"Yes."

"Your honor will be satisfied. Is it for an excursion?"

"No; for a voyage."

"A voyage?"

"You will undertake to convey me to Yokohama?"

The sailor, at these words, stood with arms extended and eyes starting from his head.

"Your honor is joking?" he said.

"No. I have missed the sailing of the Carnatic, and I must be at Yokohama on the 14th, at the latest, to take the steamer for San Francisco."

"I regret it," replied the pilot, "but it is impossible."

"I offer you one hundred pounds per day, and a reward of two hundred pounds if I arrive in time."

"You are in earnest?" asked the pilot.

"Very much in earnest," replied Mr. Fogg.

The pilot withdrew to one side. He looked at the sea, evidently struggling between the desire to gain an enormous sum and the fear of venturing so far. Fix was in mortal suspense.

During this time, Mr. Fogg had returned to Mrs. Aouda.

"You will not be afraid, madame?" he asked.

"With you—no, Mr. Fogg," replied the young woman.

The pilot had come towards the gentleman again, and was twisting his hat in his hands.

"Well, pilot?" said Mr. Fogg.

"Well, your honor," replied the pilot, "I can risk neither my men, nor myself, nor yourself, in so long a voyage on a boat of scarcely twenty tons, at this time of the year. Besides, we should not arrive in time, for it is sixteen hundred and fifty miles from Hong Kong to Yokohama."

"Only sixteen hundred," said Mr. Fogg.

"It is the same thing."

Fix took a good long breath.

"But," added the pilot, "there might perhaps be a means to arrange it otherwise.

Fix did not breathe any more.

"How?" asked Phileas Fogg.

"By going to Nagasaki, the southern extremity of Japan, eleven hundred miles, or only to Shanghai, eight hundred miles from Hong Kong. In this last journey, we should not be at any distance from the Chinese coast, which would be a great advantage all the more so that the currents run to the north."

"Pilot," replied Phileas Fogg, "I must take the American mail steamer at Yokohama, and not at Shanghai or Nagasaki."

"Why not?" replied the pilot. "The San Francisco steamer does not start from Yokohama. She stops there and at Nagasaki, but her port of departure is Shanghai."

"You are certain of what you are saying?"

"Certain."

"And when does the steamer leave Shanghai?"

"On the 11th, at seven o'clock in the evening. We have then four days before us. Four days, that is ninety-six hours, and with an average of eight knots an hour, if we have good luck, if the wind keeps to the southeast, if the sea is calm, we can make the eight hundred miles which separate us from Shanghai."

"And you can leave——"

"In an hour, time enough to buy my provisions and hoist sail."

"It is a bargain—you are the master of the boat?"

"Yes, John Bunsby, master of the Tankadere."

"Do you wish some earnest money?"

"If it does not inconvenience your honor."

"Here are two hundred pounds on account——Sir," added Phileas Fogg turning towards Fix, "if you wish to take advantage—"

"Sir," answered Fix resolutely, "I was going to ask this favor of you."

"Well. In half an hour we will be on board."

"But this poor fellow——" said Mrs. Aouda, whom Passepartout's disappearance worried very much.

"I am going to do all I can to find him," replied Phileas Fogg.

And while Fix, nervous, feverish, angry, repaired to the pilot-boat, the two others went to the police station at Hong Kong. Phileas Fogg gave there Passepartout's description, and left a sufficient sum to find him. The same formality was carried out at the French consular agent's, and the palanquin having stopped at the hotel where the baggage had been taken, took the travellers back to the outer pier.

Three o'clock struck. The pilot-boat, No. 43, her crew on board, and her provisions stowed away, was ready to set sail.

She was a charming little schooner of twenty tons—this Tankadere—with a sharp cut-water, very graceful shape, and long water lines. She might have been called a racing yacht. Her shining copper sheathing, her galvanized iron work, her deck white as ivory, showed that Master John Bunsby knew how to keep her in good condition. Her two masts leaned a little to the rear. She carried brigantine-foresail, storm-jib, and standing-jib, and could rig up splendidly for a rear wind. She ought to sail wonderfully well, and in fact she had won several prizes in pilotboat matches.

The crew of the Tankadere was composed of the master, John Bunsby, and four men. They were of that class of hardy sailors, who in all weathers, venture out in search of vessels, and are thoroughly acquainted with these seasons. John Bunsby, a man about forty-five years, vigorous, well sunburnt, of a lively expression, of an energetic face, self-reliant, well posted in his business, would have inspired confidence in the most timorous.

Phileas Fogg and Mrs. Aouda went on board. Fix was already there. They went down by the steps in the rear of the schooner into a square cabin, whose walls bulged out in the form of cots, above a circular divan. In the middle, there was a table lighted by a hanging lamp. It was small, but neat.

"I regret having nothing better to offer you," said Mr. Fogg to Fix, who bowed without replying.

The detective felt somewhat humiliated by thus taking advantage of Mr. Fogg's kindness.

"Surely," he thought, "he is a very polite rogue, but he is a rogue!"

At ten minutes after three the sails were hoisted. The English flag was flying at the gaff of the schooner. The passengers were seated on deck. Mr. Fogg and Mrs. Aouda cast a look at the wharf, in hopes of seeing Passepartout.

Fix was not without apprehension, for chance might have brought to this place the unfortunate young man whom he had so indignantly treated, and then an explanation would have taken place, from which the detective would not have got out to advantage. But the Frenchman did not show himself, and doubtless the stupefying narcotic still held him under its influence.

Finally, Master John Bunsby ordered to start, and the Tankadere, taking the wind under her brigantine, foresail, and standing jib, flew out in the sea bounding.

TO BE CONTINUED

WALL PAPER!

A LARGE ASSORTMENT,

CHEAPER THAN EVER

TO BE SEEN AT

C. G. WILSON'S

MEDICAL HALL.

B. & N. H. R'Y

GREAT EXCITEMENT!

The Subscriber is just receiving a new stock of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,

BOOTS AND SHOES, ETC.

and in order to make room for it he will sell the present stock

AT COST, FOR CASH,

for the next thirty days. If you want to get genuine bargains give us a call before purchasing elsewhere. All kinds of Farmers' Produce taken in exchange at highest market prices.

BLACKSMITHING

and all kinds of general jobbing done on short notice and at lowest prices.

N.B.—All parties indebted to the undersigned are requested to call and settle by cash or note before the 15th January next, and save costs.

W. A. ROBLIN, Keller's Bridge.

Madoc, Dec. 20th, 1877. 38

NOTICE.

THE partnership heretofore existing under the name of Bowen & Ellis was this day dissolved by mutual consent.

D. BOWEN.
E. ELLIS.

Madoc, May 8th, 1878.

D. Bowen will pay all debts against the late firm and to whom all debts must be paid.

All outstanding accounts must be paid on or before the 18th day of June next.

Remember the place, opposite the New Post Office.

D. BOWEN.

D. BOWEN,

BAKER AND CONFECTIONER

is prepared to supply the public of

MADOC AND VICINITY

WITH

BREAD,

CAKES,

CONFECTIONERY,

PASTRY,

ETC., ETC.

Of the very best quality, and at lowest prices for Cash.

Remember the place, opposite Bristols' Carriage Factory, Division Street.

Fall & Winter Goods

—FOR—

1877 and 1878.

TO THE PEOPLE OF MADOC:

If you want cheap goods call and see my prices. I intend to sell my entire stock at Montreal Wholesale Prices. As the stock is all new and bought at the lowest market prices, and having no old stock, bought at war prices, to dispose of, you will find it to your advantage to inspect it before purchasing elsewhere.

I could give you a list of prices, but to satisfy yourselves call and see and you will be convinced that there is no humbug.

All kinds of produce taken in exchange at the highest market prices, such as Lard, Butter, Hams, &c., &c.

JOHN ROBERTSON.

"The Pharmacy."

Drugs, Chemicals, Dye-Stuffs,

Stationery, Crayons,

Paints, Oils, Varnishes,

Toilet Articles, Garden Seeds,

Wall Paper and Stationery.

Surgery in Store.

J. S. LOOMIS, M. D.

For the New Year

The subscriber keeps constantly on hand a choice selection of

Groceries, Crockery, Glassware,

Boots & Shoes, Confectionery,

AND A SELECT STOCK OF

Wines and Liquors for medicinal uses.

GIVE ME A CALL AND CONVINCE YOURSELVES

that I have one of the best and cheapest stocks in the village.

G. M. BROOKS.

Just Received,

A SPLENDID

STOCK OF JEWELRY

OF THE

NEWEST DESIGNS,

AND AT

Lower Prices than ever before offered in Madoc.

Call and Examine

the stock, and you cannot fail to be suited.

G. D. RAWE.

JAS. WHYTOCK,

Grocer & Provision

DEALER,

Keeps constantly on hand a first-class stock of

CHOICE GROCERIES

AND

PROVISIONS OF ALL KINDS,

Which will be sold at the

LOWEST CASH PRICES.

FARMERS' PRODUCE of all Kinds

Taken in Exchange.

DURHAM STREET, MADOC.

CANNED

Fruits AND *Vegetables*

JAMS, JELLIES, &C.

CANNED APRICOTS,
CANNED EGG PLUMS,
CANNED PEACHES,
CANNED PEARS,
CANNED SUGAR CORN,
CANNED TOMATOES,
CANNED BEANS,
PLUM JAM,
CURRANT JELLY,
PEACH JELLY,
ETC., ETC., ETC.

Gray & M'Gregor

EXTRA CHOICE

SUGAR-CURED HAMS

Spiced Rolled Bacon,

MESS PORK, ETC.

GRAY & M'GREGOR.

CLEARING SALE

OF

Boots and Shoes.

The subscriber now offers for sale,

AT COST PRICES

the balance of Sale Stock now on hand in his shop in the

VILLAGE OF MADOC,

Must be all sold by the 10th of February.

CUSTOM WORK

In all its varieties as usual.

A. MORRICE,

Belleville and Madoc.

MADOC

Livery Stables!

THE undersigned begs to announce that having bought out the

Livery Establishment of Mr. Eugene Johnston,

he is prepared to accommodate the public with

FIRST-CLASS CONVEYANCES

which can be obtained at all hours, and at

REASONABLE RATES

FOR CASH.

He respectfully solicits a share of the public patronage.

Remember the place, D. Ross's Old Stand, opposite R. Simmon's Stables.

J. SHALTRY.

July 26th, 1877. 11

REMOVAL

Of the new Bakery to a more central part of the village, opposite the Post Office.

JOHN C. DALE

Begs to return thanks to the inhabitants of Madoc and the surrounding country for their kind patronage since commencing business, and to inform them that he has rented the shop of Mrs. VanNorman, for a Grocery, and will always keep on hand a choice stock of Candies of his own make.

My cottage bread will be the old English Batch Loaf, which for sweetness and closeness cannot be surpassed.

Furnishings for Socials and Teamectings got up at the lowest possible charge.

A supply of my bread can constantly be found at the store of G. M. Brooks.

REMEMBER THE PLACE,

BAKERY,

..Opposite the Post Office,..

GROCERY,

1st Door East of Chard's Grist Mill.

J. CAMPBELL DALE.

Madoc, Jan. 30th, 1878. 17

SIGN OF THE

BLUE BOOT!

Opposite Harper's Brick Block.

Owing to the hard times for money I am selling

TEN PER CENT. BELOW FORMER PRICES, FOR CASH.

CUSTOM WORK, REPAIRING,

Etc., done in first-class style and on short notice, as I keep none but first-class workmen.

POSITIVELY NO CREDIT.

W. MOORE.

Madoc, Nov. 28th, 1877.

Your Property is safe in the Ottawa, Insure with it.

The Ottawa Agricultural

INSURANCE COMP'Y.

CAPITAL - $1,000,000.

$50,000 deposited with the Government for the protection of policy holders.

Head Office, Medcalf Street, Ottawa

THE above Company insures nothing more hazardous than Farm Property and Private Residences. It covers loss by lightning, if horses or cattle insured are killed on the owner's ground.

Farmers will find it to their advantage to insure in this company, also parties living in isolated residences in towns, as the rates are much lower than those of companies doing a general business. The company insure buildings against loss and damage by lightning, even where fire does not ensue.

R. P. HAMILTON,

Agent.

Office, 27 Campbell Street, Belleville.

Belleville, June 6th, 1877. 10

AGENT AT MADOC:

J. A. ORR, "REVIEW" OFFICE.

HAVE YOU NOT

been fooled long enough with high prices?

HELP US TO

Crush Monopoly.

If you study your personal interest encourage those who will give you the most for your money, and if we cannot show you as good goods, and some better, than you can find in any store here then we don't ask you to buy. We make this remark because some of the merchants have told parties that all our goods are old stock. Call and see for yourselves.

Double-width ulster cloth $1.15 per yard, worth $2.25. Double-width Devon west of England cloth $1.15. Double warp fine wool for suits or coats double-width at $2.50 per yard, sold here lately at $4 and $4.50; same goods not so heavy double width $1.50, usually $2.50 to $3. Various other qualities equally cheap. Waterproof cloaking double-width 55c. per yard, usually sold at $1.25. Beautiful double-width Seal Skin clocking $1, usually $2.50. Best scarlet flannel in market 40c. per yard, well worth 60c. A very heavy wide flannel in scarlet, purple and blue 20c., worth 35c. Beautiful tartan dress goods 17c. per yd, usually 30c to 35c. Heavy check goods, dresses or shirts, 12½c per yd, worth double. Winceys and other dress goods from 7c per yard up. Ready-made coats and pants or to order very cheap. Cardigan Jackets and shirts about half price. Striped twilled cotton and crown ticking about half price. Beautiful all-wool French delaine 17c per yd, worth 30c to 50c, would make nice wedding dresses. Good brown linen, warranted, 12c to 14c per yd, about half what you are paying daily. Beautiful shoulder shawls 30c each, not half price. Large double tartan shawls $2 each. Warranted all linen wide table cloth 28c to 32c per yd. Red and white damask 55 per yd, usually $1.00. We can show you the best towels in Madoc, and cheap towels from 5c. each up. Border and hemmed pocket handkerchiefs from 3c up. Large table oil cloths for 50c, no better, usual price $1.50. Batting 4c, equal to what you are paying 7c to 10c. Good wool blankets $1.40 per pair, worth $2.50. Large, heavy quilts $1.50, worth $3. Beautiful leather mits lined 35c to 45c, selling elsewhere at $1. Warranted kid gloves and mits lined 65c per pair, well worth $1.50. Warranted pure nickelite forks and spoons, Wilkes' make, about half price. Hundreds of other articles at equally low prices. We can show you reading combs for quality the like was never seen here, and over 1000 fine combs at 2c each, or 18c per dozen. 20 dozen horse brushes 18c each. Clothes brushes 18c each. Whitewash brushes 20c. Don't be humbugged for we will guarantee to do everything advertised. *Positively no credit.* Hides, pelts, deacons, butter, lard eggs, oats, wheat, peas, rags, pickings, &c., &c., taken. Delays are dangerous, so come quick and get bargains such as you never saw in your lives before.

B. SCOTT & CO,

Victoria Block,

And near the Grist Mill.

THE
North Hastings Review
WILL BE PUBLISHED
EVERY THURSDAY AFTERNOON
AT THE OFFICE,
VICTORIA BLOCK, MADOC
AT THE RATE OF
$1.50 Per ANNUM, POSTAGE PAID,
$1.25 if Paid in Advance.
ADVERTISING RATES:
Eight cents per line first insertion, and two cents each subsequent insertion.
Business Cards of 10 lines and under, $4 per year.
Yearly advertisers liberally dealt with, and terms made known on application.
JAS. A. ORR & BRO.,
Proprietors.

C. F. AYLSWORTH, P.L.S. & C.E.,
INSPECTOR OF COLONIZATION ROADS. Madoc. 1

GEO. D. DICKSON,
BARRISTER, &c., Belleville. Money to loan at low rates.

DR. NASH,
OF BRIDGEWATER, will open an office at Madoc, (Moon's Hotel,) on Tuesdays and Fridays. Office hours from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m

G. D. RAWE,
CLERK OF THE SIXTH DIVISION Court, County of Hastings, Commissioner in B. R., &c., &c., Madoc, Ont.

WM. WRAY,
TOWNSHIP CLERK, HUNGERFORD, Commissioner in C. P., Conveyancer, &c. TWEED, - ONTARIO.

GREAM & HENDERSON,
SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY, NOTARIES, Attorneys, Conveyancers, &c., Madoc. *OFFICE IN VICTORIA BLOCK.*

DOUGALL & FALKINER,
BARRISTERS, BELLEVILLE. MONEY to loan on farm property at very low rates.
A. E. DOUGALL. | N. B. FALKINER.

P. G. DUNCAN,
AGENT for Pianos, Organs, and Sewing Machines of all kinds. Also solicits subscriptions for the NORTH HASTINGS REVIEW. 35.

CHARLES BUTLER,
ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES and Licensed County Auctioneer. All orders attended to promptly.
RESIDENCE, - STIRLING, ONT.

FRALECK & BLAIR,
BARRISTERS, &c., No. 27 Campbell St., (opposite New Opera House,) Belleville.
E. B. FRALECK. | HUGH BLAIR.
N. B.—Money to loan at 8 and 8½ per cent on straight loans. 10

E. JAMES,
COUNTY AUCTIONEER, ISSUER OF Marriage Licenses, Insurance Agent, &c. Bridgewater, Ont. Sales attended by the day or on Commission. Orders left at the office of this paper promptly attended to. 7-1y

GEO. W. WALKER,
SURGEON DENTIST, Front St. Belleville, still continues his visits to Madoc village, strictly on the first Monday and Tuesday of every month. Rooms in Mrs. Moon's Hotel. Belleville Office directly opposite the Anglo-American Hotel. 53

EVANS & BOLGER,
PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS, Civil Engineers and Architects, Belleville.
J. D. EVANS, P. L. S., C. E. & A. T. O. BOLGER, P. L. S.
N. B.—Orders for Surveying may be left at Moon's Hotel, Madoc, and will be promptly attended to. 53

PETERSON & PETERSON,
BARRISTERS, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, Solicitors in Chancery, Insolvency, Mechanics' lien cases, Conveyancers, &c., &c.
OFFICE—Corner of Bridge and Front Sts., over Clarke's Drug Store, Belleville, Ont.
A. M. PETERSON, B.A. C. W. PETERSON, B.A.
Money to loan on improved farm security. Interest 7½ per cent., per annum. 16

Hearts of Oak Lodge,
No. 139, O. Y. B.
A REGULAR meeting of the above Lodge will be held in the Lodge-room, Madoc,
On Thursday Evening, July 11th,
at 8 o'clock, p. m. sharp. Visiting members cordially invited.
J. R. ORR, Secretary.

MADOC LODGE
No. 179, I.O.O.F.
THE next regular meeting of the above Lodge will be held in the Hall, on
Monday Evening, July 22nd,
At 8 o'clock.
N. M. MAYBEE, Rec. Secretary.

MADOC LODGE, NO. 48
A. F. & A. M.
A REGULAR MEETING of the above Lodge will be held at the Masonic Hall,
Tuesday Evening, Aug. 6th,
at the hour of 8 o'clock. A general attendance of members is requested. Visitors are cordially invited. By order,
JAS. O'HARA, Jr., Secretary.

DON'T FAIL
TO READ THE
GREAT STORY
NOW BEING PUBLISHED IN THE
"REVIEW."
Back Numbers sent free to New Subscribers.

North Hastings Review.

JAS. A. ORR & BRO., Proprietors. ["PARTY IS THE MADNESS OF MANY FOR THE GAIN OF A FEW."] TERMS: $1.50 per Annum, $1.25 in advance.

Vol. 2, No. 67. Madoc, County of Hastings, Ontario, Thursday, July 11, 1878. Postage Prepaid.

ORGANS! ORGANS!

W. UNWIN
WOULD state to the people of North Hastings that he is agent for
Blatchford's Celebrated Paten Resonant Chamber Organ
WHICH FOR
SWEETNESS OF TONE, WORKMANSHIP & CHEAPNESS,
cannot be surpassed in the Dominion.
Intending purchasers will do well by calling on me, at my residence
KELLER'S BRIDGE, MADOC,
where they can both see and hear one of these instruments.
N. B.—Testimonials can be shown from some of the most celebrated organists of the day.
GEO. BLATCHFORD, Manufacturer, Mitchell, Ont.
21

HATS, FURS,
—AND—
MILLINERY.
THE LARGEST STOCK
—IN—
BELLEVILLE.
EVERYTHING at BOTTOM PRICES.
Old Furs Made into Latest Styles.
MUIR & LAWRENCE,
285, Robertson's Block,
BELLEVILLE

PHOTOGRAPH
GALLERY.
I HAVE NOW FITTED UP A
PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY!
IN THE
VILLAGE OF MADOC,
NEXT DOOR TO
SYDMER ROSS' STORE,
AND WILL TRY AS FAR AS I CAN TO MERIT A SHARE OF PUBLIC PATRONAGE.
DAVID MORRICE,
Lately over Mr. Harrison's Bookstore, Belleville.
Madoc, April 17th, 1878.

E. L. WEISS,
Watchmaker & Jeweler
MADOC, ONT.
A GOOD STOCK OF
WATCHES, CLOCKS,
AND JEWELRY
ALWAYS ON HAND.
Gold Watches, Chains and Jewelry
GOT UP TO ORDER,
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
Repairs promptly attended to.
GREAT REDUCTIONS FOR CASH.

PROPERTY FOR SALE.

Land for Sale.
WEST half of Lot 10, in 7th concession of Marmora, (near the Gatling mine,) containing 100 acres, partly cleared. Price moderate and terms liberal. Apply to
S. D. ROSS, Madoc,
Or to R. D. RUSSEL, 467 St. Paul St. Montreal
27-2m

FOR SALE.
A HOUSE and Lot. For terms apply to the owner on the premises.
Also a general assortment of Cooper's work on hand. Parties requiring such would do well to invest in a supply for the season. Terms Cash.
SAMUEL M. TABER, Madoc.
49-tf.

FARM FOR SALE.
BEING Lot No. 8, 14th concession of Huntingdon, containing 150 acres, 500 apple trees on the premises. Good frame barn and log house, well fenced. Also 200 acres composed of Lot No. 10 in the 13th concession, same township. Title to the above indisputable. For further particulars apply on the premises.
47. JOHN BAILEY.

FARM TO RENT OR SELL.
BEING lot 16, in the 12th concession of Huntingdon, containing 200 acres, 100 of which are cleared; 20 acres of cedar swamp, the remainder heavily timbered with maple and beech, and a great quantity of white oak. On the premises are a good log house and a never-failing well, also two springs. For further particulars apply to
JAS. LANDON, on the premises.
Huntingdon, Dec. 26th, 1877. 29

FARM FOR SALE.
LOT No. 6, 3rd Concession, Thurlow, containing forty-five acres. There is on the premises a good frame barn, and frame house containing five rooms; a good well of water at the door. The land is in a good state of cultivation, within half a mile of Canifton. The gravel road leading from Canifton to Ross's corners runs across the lot. For particulars apply on the premises to
GEORGE DUNCAN.
Thurlow, March 13th, 1878. 51

LOTS FOR SALE
In the Northern part of the Village of Madoc, (Russel Estate)
AT MODERATE PRICES. Terms—one quarter cash, balance in three equal annual payments, 7 per cent interest on unpaid balance. Expenses of conveyancing to be paid by purchasers to vendor's solicitor, (Morgan Jellett, Esq., Belleville.)
Apply to
S. D. ROSS, Madoc,
Or to R. D. RUSSEL, Montreal. 11-6m

Take Notice—Farm for Sale.
BEING composed of the south half of lot 12, in the 6th con., containing one hundred acres, and forty acres adjoining it on the 7th con., of the township of Madoc. On the premises are a good frame barn and stable, comfortable dwelling-house, a good well of water at the door, and both farms well watered with never-failing springs. A thriving young orchard of 100 trees, all grafts. Within half a mile of a good Cheese Factory. Title indisputable. For further particulars apply on the premises to
WM. ELLIS, Proprietor.
45.

VALUABLE
FARM AND MILL PROPERTY FOR SALE.
PART of Lot No. 6, in the 3rd concession, Township of Madoc, containing 150 acres, on which there is erected a first-class Saw Mill, with plenty of timber in vicinity; Frame House, Kitchen, Wood-house, Frame Barn, Shed, Carriage-house, Stables, and all necessary out-buildings; some Fruit Trees; well watered, well fenced, and about 60 acres under cultivation; within three miles of Madoc village.
Also east half Lot No. 6, 2nd Concession. This Farm is covered with a growth of very superior pine timber which renders it especially valuable.
Title indisputable. Terms made known on application to the undersigned,
JAS. O'HARA, Jr.
Madoc, March 29th, 1877. 1-3m.

MONEY TO LOAN!
THE CANADA
LANDED CREDIT COMPANY,
TORONTO, ONT.
To Farmers of Madoc and Vicinity:
Do you want to pay off a Mortgage?
To build a new House or Barn?
To make improvements by fencing or clearing!
Or for any other purpose!
APPLY TO
The Canada Landed Credit Company.
EIGHT PER CENT. INTEREST
and ample time given, with privilege of paying as soon as you please.
For further particulars apply to
A. F. WOOD, MADOC.
Madoc April 2nd, 1877. 1
Loans made outside the Company if required, at long or short dates.
A. F. WOOD.

For the REVIEW.

AN EPISTLE FOR THE TIMES.

DEAR TOM:—

In this broad age of honest reformation,
'Tis well to have some lucid information
From minds astute, and judgments critical
About those notions yclept political,
And therefore, I appeal to you my friend,
The veil of darkness and of doubt to rend.
Now Tom, I do not understand a bit
The difference 'twixt a Tory and a Grit,
At least to judge from diverse periodical,
With counsel sage, and axiom methodical,
To disinterested, curious eye,
'Tis shrouded in profoundest mystery;
This fact alone is patent to one's brains,
That not an honest wight with us remains,
For Tory rivals only wish to rogue us,
And Gritty candidates are simply bogus,
Thieves, liars, bores and sycophants,
Are government's avow'd concomitants,
And *party* but a dangerous eruption
Of filthy lucre, and corruption,
At least this generally is supposed,
If *parties be politically opposed!*
The Tories dub the Grit regime a curse
To any practical, sound, thinking nation;
The Grits maintain the Tories do far worse,
And only bungle wise administration;
One dins the ceaseless war-whoop of protection,
Another clamours virtuous election,
A third denounces free trade policy,
A fourth proclaims the Pope's big toe a fallacy,
And others rave anent a breach of trust,
Funds misappropriated, steel rail rust,
Debasement rare, and rampant bribery,
Too much disbursed to pets for scribery!
A few, opposed, declare the Tories funk,
Some members childish, the remainder drunk,
Here, rabid Solon 'gainst the leader squalls,
There, Draco on some meanor victim falls,
A clique define Conservatives all evil,
Their passion-greed, their premier—the devil!
Till wearied as the wordy contest thickens,
We wish all parties at the very dickens;
I tell you Tom we've come to such a strait,
That you, and I, and worth must emigrate,
And let the Tories flag pugnacious Grits,
And Grits knock fractious Tories into fits,
Do not peruse this letter wrathfully,
But let me sign myself yours faithfully,
What tho' electioneering agents shirk us!
I do entreat you not to snub your

QUERCUS.

THE INDIAN EGG DANCE.

The dancing girl, dressed in the ordinary costume of the people, a bodice and a very short *sarri*, carries on her head a wicker wheel of tolerably large diameter, placed in a perfectly horizontal manner on the top of the crown; and round this wheel threads are attached at equal distances, provided at the extremities with a slip-knot, which is kept open by means of a glass bead. The dancing girl advances toward the spectators, holding a basket filled with eggs, which she hands to us, so that we may verify that they are real eggs and not imitations.

The music strikes up a monotonous and jerking measure, and the dancer begins turning herself around with great rapidity. Then seizing an egg, she inserts it in one of the slip-knots, and with a sharp movement jerks it so as to tighten the knot. By means of the centrifugal force produced by the rapidity of the dancer's circular movement, the thread holding the egg is stretched out so that the egg is placed in a straight line with the prolongation of the corresponding spoke of the wheel. One after the other the eggs are thrown into the slip-knots, and they soon form a horizontal aureol round the head of the dancing girl. At this point the dancing becomes more and more rapid, and and the features of the dancer can with difficulty be distinguished.

It is a critical moment: the least false step, the slightest stoppage, and the eggs will be smashed one against the other. But, now, how is the dance to be interrupted? How is it to be stopped? There is only one way, and that is by withdrawing the eggs in the same manner in which they had been fixed there; and in spite of all appearances to the contrary, this last operation is the more delicate of the two. The dancer must with one single clear and precise movement seize the egg and draw it toward her; it is evident that if the hand were carelessly to place itself within the circle, it would suffice for it to touch one of the threads only for the general harmony to be suddenly broken. At last, all the eggs are successfully withdrawn; the dancer stops abruptly, and without seeming in the least degree dizzy from the constant whirling, she advances with a firm step toward us, and presents us with the eggs contained in the basket, which are broken on the spot into a plate, by way of proving the complete absence of all trickery.

Dr. J. V. C. Smith, a Boston physician asserts that the habitual use of lager-beer is the cause of a great increase of kidney diseases.

More than $400,000 in gold and notes were found in PiusIX.'s apartment. The entire amount he has left is estimated at near $25,000,000.

The St. Benoit twins have arrived at the New York Aquarium. Rose and Maria are their names, and they may be described either as two girls with one abdomen and one pair of legs, or as one girl with two heads, two chests, and two pair of arms. Together their shape is more like a capital letter T than a Y. Their right leg is used by Rosa and their left leg by Maria, who has no authority whatever over the right leg, nor has Rosa any over the left leg. They have one stomach between them. Rose sometimes sleeps while Maria laughs, and *vice versa*.

A LIQUID VACUUM.

When Thomas drove up to a house on Elizabeth street yesterday to deliver the usual quart of mixture, the gentleman of the house kindly inquired:

"Thomas, how many quarts of milk do you deliver?"

"Ninety-one, sir."

"And how many cows have you?"

"Nine, sir."

The gentleman made some remarks about an early spring, close of the Eastern war, and the state of the roads and then asked:

"Say Thomas, how much milk per day do your cows average?

"Seven quarts, sir."

"Ah—um," said the gentleman, as he moved off. Thomas looked after him, scratched his head, and all at once grew pale as he pulled out a short pencil and began to figure on the waggon-cover.

"Nine cows is nine, and I set seven quarts down under the cows and multiply. That's sixty-three quarts of milk. I told him I sold ninety-one quarts per day. Sixty-three from ninety-one leaves twenty-eight, and none to carry. Now, where do I get the rest of the milk? I'll be hanged if I haven't given myself away to one of my best customers, by leaving a durned big cavity to fill with water!"

THE FIRST ACTION.—The first time that a soldier goes into action he fancies the shot that he hears whizzing through the air is aimed at him. But if he is not hit at first he soon acquires a sort of fatalistic feeling that he never will be. The eve of a battle might be supposed to be a solemn moment. I have been at several eves (says Mr. H. Labouchere in his paper, *Truth*), and I never perceived the vestige of solemnity, nor—so far as I could perceive—did it strike any one that the next day he might be killed. The thoughts of every one were concentrated first on supper, and then on finding a comparatively comfortable place in which to sleep. During a battle all not immediately engaged are simply bored. If ever a hand-to-hand fight takes place it is due to some bungler being in command on one side or the other. Most of the regiments engaged do not see the enemy. Attacking in column and bayonet charges are things of the past. Shells and bullets are fired into a position or upon troops advancing. The victory is decided by artillery and breech-loader firing. Those who can concentrate the heaviest fire upon particular strategical points win. So mechanical is the whole affair that it is an admitted axiom that if one-third of the best regiment in the world can can be put *hors de combat*, the remainder will execute a strategical manœuvre to the rear.

Just at present buyers of strawberries are constantly reminded of the modesty of that adurable fruit. When placed on exhibition in boxes and baskets, the smaller berries modestly gives place to the larger ones. The latter occupy the upper part of the box while the former retire to the bottom, where they successfully avoid the scrutiny of the buyer. It is the same with sickly or injured berries. Such is their bashfulness and their reluctance to shock the sensibilities of the public that they never fail to conceal themselves until the box is emptied and the berries are examined one by one. It is not safe to say that among the countless thousands of strawberries that are daily sold in this city, not a diseased or unsightly one ever permits itself to occupy a conspicuous place, and not a solitary small berry ever consents to remain on the top of the box so long as there are larger ones to occupy the place of honor. This speaks volumes in proof of the modesty and delicacy of strawberries, and never ceases to excite the surprise and admiration of observing men.

COUNTERFEIT COIN.—Napanee has recently been bothered with bogus specie. For a few Sundays the plate-passers in the churches have been greatly gladdened and surprised at the large increase of Christian liberality, especially amongst "our young men" in the galleries, as the five cent pieces rained on the contribution salvers. But their glory was turned to shame and their laughter to heaviness, when on counting the spoil they found that the majority of the five cent pieces were bogus. They were the circular tin labels obtained from plugs of Macdonell's tobacco, and are excellent imitations in size, color, weight and ring of a five cent piece. What will be the next invention the devil will take out a patent for?—*Beaver.*

While a farmer by the name of Sawyer was plowing on his farm in Scott county, Ill., his plow struck against something hard and metallic, deep in the ground. He unearthed it, and was rewarded by a pot containing $10,000 in gold. The gold pieces were eagles and half eagles, black from age, and of a coinage of 1805. By whom it was buried is a mystery, but it is thought that some government official in early days hid the treasure for safe keeping, and either died or was never able to find it again. Sawyer is more than jubilant over his stroke of good fortune.

A Detroit boy stood an umbrella, with a cord tied to it, in a public doorway. Eleven persons thought that umbrella was theirs, and carried it with them the length of the string. They then suddenly dropped it and went off, without once looking back or stopping to pick it up again.

TYPOGRAPHICAL ERRORS.

Typographical errors are often a source of great annoyance to authors, and nearly every one can recall some very absurd ones. Yet it is a matter of great wonder that the text of books and newspapers is so comparatively free from them. An octavo page of Shakespeare contains on an average 2,680 distinct pieces of metal, and the misplacing of any would cause a blunder. With this fact in mind, the accuracy of our printing is to be admired. An attempt was once made to secure a perfect edition of a work by Camolus, published in 1817. No care was spared to secure the most perfect accuracy, but after the edition was worked off an error was discovered. A printer's widow in Germany, while a new Bible was printing at her house, one night went into the office to alter the sentence of subjection to her husband, pronounced upon Eve in Genesis iii, 16. She altered the sentence "And he shall be thy Lord" (Herr) to "And he shall be thy fool" (Narr). For this liberty she lost her life. Copies of this edition have been bought at enormous prices. An edition of the Bible is known to book collectors as the "Vinegar Bible," from the erratum which changed the reading "Parable of the Vineyard" to "Parable of the Vinegar."

A French agricultural paper announces the discovery of an extremely simple and cheap means to protect houses from being struck by lightning. This consists merely of bundles of straw attached to sticks or broom handles, and placed on the roofs of the houses in an upright position. The first trials of the simple apparatus were made at Tarbes (Hautes Pyrenees) by some intelligent agriculturists, and the results were so satisfactory that soon after eighteen Communes of the Tarbes district provided all their houses with these bundles of straw, and there have been no accidents from lightning since in the district.

A case of singular attachment between a kitten and a hen and brood of chickens is reported from Hartford, Conn. The kitten passes most of the day and the entire night in the chicken coop in which the hen is confined and where the chickens are fed. During the day the kitten lies near the entrance of the coop, and occasionally gives the chickens as they pass a playful tap; but as night comes on it curls up by the side of the hen as she covers her brood, and lies there contentedly till morning. The mother hen offers no remonstrance to its attentions, but rather seems to approve of them.

It is stated on good authority that a teaspoon full of Cayenne pepper mixed in a quart of oil, and rubbing the harness with the oil, will effectually protect it against the gnawing of rats. It is also said that an ounce of aloes to one gallon of oil will afford the same protection. Our remedy heretofore has been, and we have never known it to fail, is to hang the harness up so that no rats can molest it. But as some people are careless in this respect, the red pepper and the aloes and oil remedy had better be adopted. A friend at our elbow says carbonic acid is a sure remedy.—[Germantown Telegraph.

Mr. and Mrs. Flynn of Sidney, O., had been married only a few days when, in the middle of the night, the husband thought he heard a burglar hiding under the bed. He arose quietly and armed himself with a shotgun. The bride was asleep, with one of her feet hanging over the edge of the bed. Flynn saw the foot, and thought it was the burglar's face. The light was dim, and the foot may have been uncommonly large. He fired, shooting away three of Mrs. Flynn's toes.

At the close of one of the performances of little Harry Shannon, the "boy orator," in this city recently, one of the ladies who attended was quite desirous of kissing the little fellow. She approached the subject in the following manner: "Harry, do you ever kiss ladies?" "No, Madam, I am not fond of kissing." "But, Harry, I am as old as your mother; can't you kiss me for her?" "Madam, no possible flight of the imagination could ever picture you as my mother." The lady retired.

A young lady in Vassar College, at an evening party, found it apropos to use the expression, "Jordan is a hard road to travel," and thinking that too vulgar, substituted the following: "Perambulating progression in pedestrian excursions along the far-famed thoroughfare of fortune cast up by the banks of the sparkling river of Palestine, is, indeed, attended with a heterogeneous conglomeration of unforeseen difficulties."

A exquisite went into the country in search of a farm, and finding one for sale, began to bargain for it. The seller mentioned, as one of the farm's recommendations, that it had a very cold spring on it. "Ah—aw?" said the fop; "I won't take it then, for I've heard that a cold spring ruined the crops last year, and I don't want a place with such a drawback upon it."

A single dealer in butter, in Normandy, north France, sells $1,000,000 worth a year. It nets him sixty cents a pound, and is nearly all sold in Brazil, South America. This butter is packed in stone jars, which in turn are placed in tight barrels filled with brine. It is warranted to keep perfectly sweet and fresh for three years.

Cedar Dale (South Oshawa), claims the championship for heavy weights. It is a little girl thirteen years of age, weighing 195 pounds.

THE TOUR OF THE WORLD
In Eighty Days.

BY JULES VERNE.

CHAPTER XXI.—IN WHICH THE MASTER OF THE TANKADERE RUNS GREAT RISK OF LOSING A REWARD OF TWO HUNDRED POUNDS.

This voyage of eight hundred miles, undertaken in a craft of twenty tons, and especially in that season of the year, was venturesome. The Chinese seas are generally rough, exposed to terrible blows, principally during the equinoxes, and this was the first days of November.

It would have very evidently been to the advantage of the pilot to take his passengers so far as Yokohama, as he was paid so much per day. But it would have been great imprudence on his part to attempt such a voyage under such conditions, and it was a bold act, if not a rash one, to go as far as Shanghai. But John Bunsby had confidence in his Tankadere, which rode the waves like a gull, and perhaps he was not wrong.

During the later hours of this day the Tankadere sailed through the capricious channels of Hong Kong, and, in all her movements, from whatever quarter the wind came, she behaved handsomely.

"I do not need, pilot," said Phileas Fogg, the moment the schooner touched the open sea, "to recommend you to all possible diligence."

"Your honor may depend upon me," replied John Bunsby. "In the matter of sails, we are carrying all that the wind will allow us to carry. Our poles would add nothing, and would only interfere with the sailing of our craft."

"It is your trade, and not mine, pilot, and I trust to you."

Phileas Fogg, his body erect and legs wide apart, standing straight as a sailor, looked at the surging sea without staggering. The young woman seated aft, felt quite affected looking at the ocean, already darkened by the twilight, which she was braving upon so frail a craft. Above her head were unfurled the white sails, looking in space like immense wings. The schooner, impelled by the wind, seemed to fly through the air.

Night set in. The moon was entering her first quarter, and her scanty light was soon extinguished in the haze of the horizon. Clouds were rising from the east, and already covered a portion of the heavens.

The pilot had put his lights in position—an indispensable precaution to take in these seas, so much frequented by vessels bound landward. Collisions were not rare, and at the rate she was going, the schooner would be shattered by the least shock.

Fix was dreaming forward on the vessel. He kept himself apart, knowing Fogg naturally to be not much of a talker. Besides, he hated to speak to this man, whose accommodations he had accepted. He was thinking thus of the future. It appeared certain to him that Mr. Fogg would not stop at Yokohama, that he would immediately take the San Francisco steamer to reach America, whose vast extent would assure him impunity with security. It seemed to him that Phileas Fogg's plan could not be simpler.

Instead of embarking in England for the United States, like a common rogue, this Fogg had made the grand rounds, and traversed three-quarters of the globe, in order to gain more surely the American continent, where he would quietly consume the large sum stolen from the bank, after having thrown the police off his track. But, once upon the soil of the United States, what would Fix do? Abandon his man? No, a hundred times no! And until he had obtained an extradition order he would not leave him for an instant. It was his duty, and he would fulfil it to the end. In any event one happy result had been obtained. Passepartout was no longer with his master; and, especially after the confidence Fix had reposed in him, it was important that the master and servant should never see each other again.

Phileas Fogg was constantly thinking of his servant, who had disappeared so singularly. After having thought over every thing, it seemed not impossible to him that, in consequence of a misunderstanding, the poor fellow had set sail upon the Carnatic at the last moment. It was the opinion of Mrs. Aouda also, who regretted very much this good servant, to whom she owed so much. It might be that they would find him again at Yokohama, and if the Carnatic had taken him thither, it would be easy to find it out.

Towards ten o'clock the breeze began to freshen. Perhaps it would have been prudent to take in a reef, but the pilot, having carefully examined the state of the heavens, left the rigging as it was. Besides the Tankadere carried sail admirably, having a deep draft of water, and every thing was prepared to go rapidly, in case of a gale.

At midnight Phileas Fogg and Mrs. Aouda descended into the cabin. Fix had preceded them, and was stretched on one of the cots. As for the pilot and his man, they remained on deck all night.

The next day, the 8th of November, at sunrise, the schooner had made more than one hundred miles. Her course, frequently tried, showed that the average of her speed was between eight and nine knots an hour. The Tankadere carried full sail, and in this rig she obtained the maximum of rapidity. If the wind kept the same, the chances were in her favor.

The Tankadere, during the whole day, did not go far from the coast, whose currents were favorable to her, and which was five miles off at the most from her larboard quarter, and irregularly outlined appeared sometimes across the clearings. The wind coming from the land was, on that account, not quite so strong, a fortunate circumstance for the schooner, for vessels of a small tonnage suffer above all from the roll of the sea which interferes with their speed, "killing" them, to use the sailors' expression.

Towards noon the breeze abated a little and set in from the southeast. The

CONTINUED ON FOURTH PAGE.

North Hastings Review

MADOC, JULY 11, 1878.

THE TWELFTH IN MONTREAL.

The determination of the Montreal Orangemen to march to church in procession on the 12th inst., notwithstanding the open hostility of their enemies, and even Mayor Beaudry himself, has caused a feeling of the most intense excitement not only in Montreal, but throughout the whole country. A meeting of magistrates of the city was held a few days ago to consider the matter, at which the Mayor presented a series of resolutions with the evident intention of compelling the Orangemen to abstain from exercising their right to walk, and he has since issued a proclamation that "no assemblage and gathering of people shall be allowed in the streets or elsewhere in the city" on the said twelfth day of July, which means that should the Orangemen attempt to assemble they would be attacked and dispersed by his commands. A requisition was, however, signed by six magistrates, asking that a proper military force be called out to ensure the preservation of the peace, and on the strength of that requisition Col. Fletcher, commander of the 5th Military District, has ordered a force of between 2,500 and 3,000 troops under arms, comprising the regiments in and adjacent to Montreal, besides "A" and "B" Batteries of Artillery from Kingston and Quebec. Lieut.-General Sir Selby Smyth will assume command of the whole force, and will act independent of the Mayor, who undertook a special trip to Ottawa to interview the Premier, asking that the protection of the city be left entirely to his own hand, but whose request was not granted. There can be no doubt of the wisdom of taking the authority out of his hands for the time being, as his proclamation, as regards prohibiting the Orangemen from assembling, is universally condemned as being prompted by the bitterest partizan feeling. The fears of a general riot are, however, considerably lessened by the extensive military preparations which have been made, which will, no doubt, also have the effect of keeping the rowdy element in check, and it is possible the procession will be allowed to pass without any serious disturbance. It is to be hoped so, at least.

Education in North Hastings.

THE INSPECTOR'S REPORT.

Below will be found the exceedingly interesting Report of the Inspector of Schools for North Hastings, W. Mackintosh, Esq., presented to the County Council at its late session. It contains a large amount of information in regard to education and school matters in general, in this Riding, and should be carefully read by every parent and guardian who may have an opportunity to do so.

To the Warden and Members of the Municipal Council of the County of Hastings.

GENTLEMEN:—I have the honor to submit for your consideration my annual Report on the Public Schools of North Hastings for the year 1877.

SCHOOL SECTIONS.

At the close of the year there were *eighty* rural sections and *one* incorporated village in the Riding. The former were located as follows:—Carlow and Mayo, 4; Dungannon and Faraday, 3; Elzevir, 7; Huntingdon, 9; Madoc, 15; Marmora and Lake, 10; Monteagle and Herschell, 6; Rawdon, 14; Tudor, *et al*, 10; and Wicklow, *et al*, 2.

Four Sections had, owing to their recent establishment, no schools in operation.

SCHOOL HOUSES.

Seven school houses were erected during the year—4 being constructed of frame, and 3 of logs. The frame building erected in S. S. No. 1 Carlow deserves, taking all the circumstances into consideration, special mention. It is the best school house north of Millbridge, although situated in one of our most remote townships.

In the village of Madoc, the Board of Trustees are now building, for the accommodation of the Public and Model School, a large, two-story brick edifice which, when completed, will, I think, be the best school house in the County (exclusive of Belleville).

In S. S. No 10, Huntingdon, a brick school house is also in process of erection. Both are to be furnished with folding desks and seats of the most approved pattern. The total number of school houses at the end of 1877, was: brick 12, stone 7, frame 39, and log 21.

Since 1871, more than 60 school houses have been erected in the Riding. To those who are acquainted with the recent establishment of many of the settlements, and with the rough and infertile character of the district as a whole, such an exhibit speaks volumes for the energetic and, in many cases, self-denying efforts put forth.

SCHOOL FINANCES—RECEIPTS.

The total amount of receipts for public school purposes for the year was $29,329.15.

From Trustees' tax in assessed property the amounts received were:—Carlow and Mayo, $103.11; Dungannon and Faraday, $424.31; Elzevir, $1,862.88; Huntingdon, $2,039.74; Madoc, $3,834.50; Marmora and Lake, $2,557.99; Monteagle and Herschell, $695.45; Rawdon, $4,389.39; Stirling, $1,244.20; Tudor, *et al*, $1,117.37; Wicklow, *et al*, $272.93, making a total *of* $18,541.87.

From the Legislative grant, $2,826.22 was received, and for the assistance and encouragement of poor sections, the Minister of Education, on my recommendation, granted $400 from the Poor School Fund. This, with the very liberal sum appropriated by you for the same purpose, and with smaller grants made by the municipalities of Tudor, *et al.*, Elzevir, and Madoc, made a total of $800 received for weak sections during the year.

EXPENDITURE.

This was as follows:—

	Teachers' Salaries.	Buildings, Sites, &c.	Total.
Carlow & Mayo	$ 284.87	$439.25	$ 817.85
Dungannon & Faraday	573.71		833.19
Elzevir	2,079.98	236.19	2,690.29
Huntingdon	1,861.87	538.23	2,806.86
Madoc	4,540.39	344.07	5,527.50
Marmora & Lake	2,461.65	387.60	3,291.67
Montcagle & Herschel	1,039.08	283.30	1,474.05
Rawdon	4,005.27	929.41	5,496.08
Stirling	1,010.09	175.00	1,490.20
Tudor, Wollaston, Limerick & Cashel	1,529.32	350.53	2,143.55
Wicklow, McClure & Bangor	560.45	50.50	643.18
	$19,964.80	3,734.13	27,214.42
Increase over 1876			$1,053.75

The average expenditure per enrolled pupil was: in Carlow and Mayo, $2.70 (owing to a complete remodelling of all the sections, two of the three sections had their school in operation but for a few months in the fall); Dungannon and Faraday, $5.87; in Elzevir, $5.68; in Huntingdon, $4.14; in Madoc, $4.76; in Marmora and Lake, $5.90; in Monteagle and Herschel, $5.38; in Rawdon, $5.72; in Stirling, $4.38; in Tudor, *et al.*, $6.18; and in Wicklow, *et al.*, $8.23. For the Riding the average expenditure, per enrolled pupil, was $4.99. In 1876 it was $4.47, and in 1872, $3.29.

I have based this calculation on the ordinary expenditure of the schools. The amounts disbursed for the erection of school houses and the purchase of sites,—that is for permanent improvements—I have deducted from the total disbursements in each case.

SCHOOL ATTENDANCE.

The subjoined tabular statement exhibits in a condensed form the condition of the different municipalities with regard to school attendance:—

	Tot. number pupils enrolled in 1877.	Average attend'ce	Percentage (obtained by comparison of No. enrolled with ac'l attend'ce	Number of pupils who attended: Less th'n 20 days.	Bet'en 20 & 50 days.	Bt'n 50 & 100 days.	Bn 100 & 150 days.	Bn 150 & 200 days.	Bn 200 & the whole year (220d.)
Carlow and Mayo	140	27	19	26	53	55	4	2	—
Dungannon &c.	142	40	28	29	58	33	20	6	—
Elzivir	432	166	38	53	75	103	69	95	14
Huntingdon	547	252	46	64	92	183	126	73	6
Madoc	1068	424	39	173	227	263	239	154	39
Marmora, &c.	492	206	42	60	110	132	134	50	7
Monteagle, &c	221	57	26	46	40	68	49	9	—
Rawdon	973	440	45	102	237	231	204	177	39
Stirling	300	143	48	46	39	59	63	60	3
Tudor, et al	290	84	29	61	69	104	46	6	1
Wicklow, et al	72	20	28	22	22	17	11	—	—
	4697	1859	39	686	1023	1287	985	668	98
Increase over 1876	70	61	2	41	39	68	42	8	35
Decrease "									

No statement which I can present you deserves more thoughtful consideration than this, relating as it does to the attendance at our public schools. You will observe that of the 4,697 children who attended school during some portion of the year, 14 per cent. attended for less than 20 days; 21 per cent. attended between 20 and 50 days: 26 per cent. between 50 and 100 days; 21 per cent. between 100 and 150 days; 14 per cent. between 150 and 200 days, and only 2 per cent. attended for more than 200 days (the year 1877 having had 220 school days).

The evils of irregular attendance and absenteeism are regarded by all thoughtful educationists as the greatest obstacles to the progress of our schools. They are due to a variety of causes, some of which are unavoidable. Much, however, is attributable to indifference on the part of parents. The gross carelessness manifested in this respect by many respectable, prosperous, and even (in other matters) intelligent people is to me amazing. In many of our sections there are wealthy and influential men whose families are growing up in a state little removed above illiteracy on account of this criminal apathy.

It is only as the community becomes intelligently alive to the vast importance of the work of education that our schools will attain the position they should occupy. Still a gratifying improvement was made during the year.

In Dungannon and Faraday, Elzevir, Huntingdon, Madoc, Marmora, Rawdon, and Tudor the average attendance approximated more nearly during 1877 to the number of enrolled pupils than in the preceding year. In Dungannon and Faraday there was an improvement of 10 per cent., and in each of the townships of Rawdon, Marmora, and Huntingdon an improvement of 5 per cent.

CLASSIFICATION OF PUPILS.

The number of pupils in each of the classes in the Public School curriculum was:—First Class, 2,059; Second Class, 1,236; Third Class, 1,179; Fourth Class, 212; and Fifth Class, 11.

Since my last report a very important modification has been made in the Public School Programme. It is now more elastic in its provisions, such subjects as Chemistry, Agriculture, and Botany being optional. Teachers are now at liberty to concentrate their energies and those of their pupils on the more essential studies.

Much injury has been done, and is yet being done, to our schools by the careless and unsystematic manner in which many teachers promote pupils to higher classes. The regulations prescribe a certain amount of work for each class. At the end of each quarter, or half year, pupils should be carefully examined on the work of their respective classes, and those who exhibit a reasonable degree of proficiency should be promoted. To act otherwise is to injure the pupils and to lower the status of the school.

LENGTH OF TIME FOR WHICH THE SCHOOLS WERE IN OPERATION.

Owing to the poverty of many of the school sections, the impassable state of the roads at certain seasons, the scarcity of teachers, and, in some cases, the indifference and negligence of Trustees, a number of the schools are not kept in operation during the entire year. The average time for which the schools of the Inspectorate were kept open (including legal holidays and vacations) was 304 days—a slight improvement on 1876. As the supply of teachers becomes larger I will be enabled to urge, with more success, Trustees to the performance of their duty in relation to this matter.

TEACHERS, THEIR QUALIFICATIONS AND SALARIES.

There were employed during 1877, 49 female and 36 male teachers. Of these 9 held Provincial second class certificates, 42 third class certificates, 2 first class (old county board), and 32 had special certificates.

The highest salary paid to any teacher during the year was $550 (in Madoc village), and the lowest was $192. The average salary paid in each municipality was:—

	Av'age Salary paid to Male Teachers.	Av'age Salary paid to Female do.
Carlow & Mayo		$215.33
Dungannon & Faraday	$240.00	232.00
Elzevir	355.50	234.00
Huntingdon	416.66	253.00
Madoc	543.42	253.33
Marmora & Lake	295.66	241.60
Monteagle & Herschel	264.00	240.00
Rawdon	376.66	274.14
Stirling	500.00	255.00
Tudor *et al.*	278.00	211.20
Wicklow *et al.*	252.00	
The Riding	332.19	240.99

CHANGE OF TEACHERS.

This great evil still exists to a deplorable extent. Eighty-five teachers are at present employed in the public schools of North Hastings. Of these only 21 have been in the positions they now occupy for more than a year. No amount of watchfulness, energy, and ability will keep schools in an efficient condition while this state of affairs obtains. It wastes the financial resources of the section, deprives the teacher of one of the most effective incentives to industry, and is ruinous in effects on the children, for whose benefit the schools exist.

THE MODEL SCHOOL.

At the commencement of the present year our local training school began its important work under the management of a staff of instructors possessing the qualifications required by law, and selected with great care. The Principal holds a first class, and the assistant teachers second class Provincial Certificates, and each of them is a graduate of one of the Provincial Normal Schools.

They have applied themselves to their task with a zeal and energy which augurs well for the future.

So far the school has labored under serious disadvantages in regard to accommodation, but when the handsome and commodious building now in process of erection is completed I trust the Model School will, in regard to its management, discipline, and real efficiency take its proper position at the head of the schools of the Inspectorate.

You may feel assured that I shall at all times esteem it a duty to watch its progress carefully and to do what I can to enhance its usefulness. I shall do this the more readily feeling as I do that if efficiently conducted it will prove of immense benefit to the Riding, *but if badly managed it will be a positive injury to our schools.* The Board of Trustees have from the beginning manifested a deep and intelligent interest in its welfare, and are, I think, determined to make it a Model School in reality.

During the first session there were 8 teachers-in-training in attendance, all of whom received certificates and are now engaged in teaching, in some cases with marked success, and, in every case, with more efficiency than they previously manifested.

Since the establishment of County Model Schools the regulations relating to third class certificates have necessarily been modified to a considerable degree. Candidates for them are now required to pass a literary and also a professional examination before they are legally qualified to teach. At the literary examination papers on the following subjects are set: Writing, composition, geography, arithmetic, history, spelling, grammar, algebra, Euclid, and English literature. While in the Model School they receive, from the Principal, or other competent person, instructions on the theory and practice of teaching, reading and elocution, mental arithmetic, school law, and hygiene (the science of health). In addition, they are required to observe closely the methods of instruction and modes of management and discipline adopted in the school (which, of course, *should* be those recommended in the lectures given on the theory and practice of teaching), and to teach, under the supervision of the regular teachers, such classes as may be assigned to them. For this teaching, marks, varying according to the skill and efficiency exhibited, are awarded to them. At the close of the session, what is called the professional examination is held, to which none are admitted but such as have been recommended by the Principal as possessing an average degree of aptitude to teach.

To those who pass the examination (which is conducted by the Board of Examiners) third class certificates are awarded.

For the greater part of the last session I gave daily instructions to the students in school law, organization, classification, discipline and methods of instruction.

As already intimated, the subjects of Euclid, Algebra, and English Literature have been added to those upon which candidates for third class certificates are examined, and the examination in some of the other subjects has been made more difficult.

Convinced that to enforce this standard in North Hastings would, in the existing state of affairs, prove of great injury to the cause of education, I personally, and by letter, brought our exceptional circumstances under the notice of the Minister of Education. A decision that is quite satisfactory to the Board of Examiners and myself has been given.

THE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

During the past year Teachers' Associations were, for the first time, formally recognized by the Legislature as among the Educational institutions of the Province, and have, as such, received pecuniary assistance.

The government grant ($50) received by the North Hastings Teachers' Association has been applied to the purchase of additional volumes for the Professional Library in connection with the organization.

Our meetings have been regularly held, and have been, on the whole, well attended. Since the commencement of 1878, the teachers have manifested an increased interest in these conventions and the attendance has, in every case, been large. The cause of education has received much benefit, in the past, from the Association and I have no doubt increased good will be derived from it in the future.

I have been much gratified by the decided progress made, during 1877, by a number of our schools, and by the hopeful signs of improvement exhibited by others. Much of this is due to the increased interest in the schools evinced by Trustees, and to the greater care taken in the selection of Teachers.

The engagement of teachers is undoubtedly the most important work Trustees have to perform. The teacher makes the school, and what is of vastly more importance, a pupil's subsequent success or failure in life, and the ease or difficulty with which he will pass through it, depend to a much greater degree than many are ready to admit on his teachers. How many, after having spent years in school, have, in starting out for themselves, had first to unlearn much of what their teachers taught them, rid themselves of habits of body and mind which they were allowed to acquire in youth, and then educate themselves. Few persons act incautiously in selecting mechanics or even ordinary laborers. Does not the transcendent importance of the interests entrusted to the charge of our teachers demand that in choosing them great care be exercised!

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

WM. MACKINTOSH,
P. S. Inspector, North Hastings.

Madoc, 17th June, 1878.

Dr. James C. Ayer, the celebrated patent medicine proprietor, who died at a private asylum, Winchendon, on Wednesday night, of softening of the brain, left an estate probably worth from fifteen to twenty millions.

Victoria, B. C., July 6.—Yesterday an attempt was made to murder Robson, the Dominion paymaster, by a lunatic named Oliver, who fired at Robson as he was entering his door. The lunatic kept up the fire on Robson's house for nearly an hour until he was disarmed.

A Scotch physician, a long resident in Rome, who lately saw the Pope, is reported as saying that a remarkable change has taken place in the Pontiff. "Cardinal Pecci," he says, "was a tall, erect, well-knit figure, his presence was imposing, his gestures commanding, his voice sonorous and vibrating. Leo XIII. is a bent old man, his hand shakes as with a palsy, his voice is hoarse, and the glance of his eye uncertain and suspicious."

MARMORA TOWNSHIP COUNCIL.

TOWN HALL Marmora,
May 27th, 1878.

The Council met pursuant to adjournment. Members present—the Reeve, Messrs. Airhart, Clairmont, Carscallen and Richardson.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved.

Mr. John Jones and Eli Clairmont made application for a small grant on Legget's causeway. Ordered that it be received and laid over until next session of Council.—Carried.

The Township Surveyor and Mr. Clairmont presented the report upon the road across lot No. 13, in the 3rd con. of Marmora, and reports that we have examined the proposed route for the road across John Shannon's lot, and find that to comply with Mr. Shannon's demands it will take $400 for right of way, &c., &c., and that in the opinion of your Committee it is not advisable to take any action at present.

Mr. Carscallen moved, seconded by Mr. Airhart, that the report be adopted.—Carried.

The Reeve laid a communication on the table from Mr. Green, of Madoc, and from Mr. Nugent, of the Township of Lake. Ordered that they be received.

Mr. Job Rider was heard relative to his statute labor.

Mr. Clairmont moved, seconded by Mr. Richardson, that Mr. Rider be allowed to commute his labor for three years—on the conditions that he perform the whole labor in the present year; that he furnish the Reeve with a certificate that the work has been performed.—Carried.

Mr. Rider asked for a small grant to be expended on the line between the 9th and 10th concessions of Marmora, and opposite lot No. 25.

Ordered that the application be laid over until next session of Council.

Mr. Airhart moved, seconded by Mr. Clairmont, that the sum of $10 be granted to be expended on the boundary line between Marmora and Belmont, under the supervision of Richard Cole; and that the Reeve give his order on the Treasurer when the work is performed.—Carried.

Mr. Airhart moved, seconded by Mr. Richardson, that an increase of $1 per month be added to Patrick Shea's allowance as a pauper for four months—commencing the 1st of May; and that the Reeve give his order on the Treasurer for the amount.—Carried.

Mr. Airhart moved, seconded by Mr. Carscallen, that the Collector's time for collecting the balance of the taxes upon the roll for 1877 be extended to the 12th day of July, next.—Carried.

COURT OF REVISION.

MARMORA, May 27th, 1878.

The Court of Revision met pursuant to notice legally given.

Members present—Messrs. Pearce, Airhart and Richardson, who having taken the necessary oaths as members of the Court of Revision, took their seats.

Mr. Richardson moved, seconded by Mr. Pearce, that Mr. Airhart be chairman.—Carried.

Mr. Clairmont came in, took the necessary oath, and took his seat.

Mr. Carscallen came in, took the necessary oath, and took his seat.

Mr. Richard Jones was heard relative to an omission on assessment.

Ordered that he be placed on the roll to the amount of $40 for house.—Carried.

Mr. John Neal was heard relative to his case, and was sworn.

Mr. Carscallen moved, seconded by Mr. Pearce, that Richard Neal be reduced $50 on assessment on real property, and that John Neal's assessment on real property remain as it is.—Carried.

Mr. Pearce moved, seconded by Mr. Richardson, that John Neal's assessment on personal property be reduced to $50.—Carried.

Mr. Pearce presented an application with lists of land from A. W. Coe, of the Village of Madoc, to have several lots of land assessed to following parties: From A. W. Coe, from the Ontario Mining and Manufacturing Company, from H. J. Hubertus.

Ordered that they be placed upon the assessment roll.

Mr. Pearce moved, seconded by Mr. Clairmont, that the lot assessed to Wm. Deacon, in the village of Marmora, it being 3 west of Forsyth St., be assessed to John R. Outwater as owner.—Carried.

Mr. Pearce moved, seconded by Mr. Clairmont, that village lot No. 8, East McGill St., be assessed to J. W. Johnson, Belleville, instead of Benjamin Johnson.—Carried.

Mr. Richardson moved, seconded by Mr. Clairmont, that the error in Edgar Eastwood's assessment be corrected and that E. Eastwood be $50 for house as tenant and Robt. Broadsworth $200 as owner of part of lot 7, in the 5th con. Marmora.—Carried.

Mr. Carscallen presented an application from James Airhart requesting to be assessed for the north of lot 8, in 5th con. of Lake, as occupant.

Mr. Carscallen moved, seconded by Mr. Clairmont, that he be assessed as occupant.—Carried.

John Cole applied to be assessed for west half of lot 2, in 1st con. of Lake, as tenant.—Ordered that he be assessed.

Mrs. M. Brady's assessment was taken up, and it was moved and seconded that Mrs. M. Brady's assessment be reduced to $150 on real property.

Mr. Pearce moved, seconded by Mr. Clairmont, that lots 5 and 6, in the rear of Forsyth St., be added to Adam Loucks' assessment.—Carried.

Mr. David Fitchett was heard relative to Adam Loucks' assessment.

Mr. Pearce moved, seconded by Mr. Richardson, that John Cameron be assessed for the west half of lot 30, 1st con. Marmora, as owner.—Carried.

Mr. Pearce presented an application from Charles English, requesting the name of Joseph English to be placed upon the list instead of his own.—Ordered that it be changed.

Mr. David Hamilton's case was taken up. Refused to be sworn. Ordered that his assessment be sustained.—Carried.

Mr. Robert Neal made application to be assessed for a half of lot No. 1, in the 6th con. of Marmora. Ordered that it be assessed.—Carried.

Thomas Hamilton made application to have a change made in assessment of real property that $50 be reduced from east half of lot 27, in the 4th con. of Marmora, and ordered to a half of lot 28, in the 4th con. of Marmora.

Ordered that the change be made.—Carried.

Mr. Pearce moved, seconded by Mr. Carscallen, that William Sutherland be assessed for lot 32, in the 6th concession of Marmora.—Carried.

Moved and seconded that the Court adjourn for one hour.—Carried.

The Court adjourned.

The Court resumed, members all present.

Mr. Andrew McIlwaine was heard relative to his case, he appeals on the grounds that he is assessed too high on assessment on real property, and was sworn.

Mr. Carscallen moved, seconded by Mr. Pearce, that Mr. A. McIlwaine's assessment on real property be reduced from $1,200 to $1,000 on the east half of lot 23, in the 2nd con. of Marmora.—Carried.

Mr. Pearce moved, seconded by Mr. Clairmont, that the Court adjourn for one hour.—Carried.

The Court adjourned.

The Court resumed, members all present.

Mr. Wm. Smith was heard relative to his assessment.

Mr. Pearce moved, seconded by Mr. Richardson, that Wm. Smith's assessment be reduced from $200 to $150 on real property.—Carried.

Mr. W. W. Armstrong applied to be assessed for the southwest-quarter of lot 13, in 3rd con. of Marmora, as owner.

Ordered that it be assessed to him.—Carried.

Mr. Richardson moved, seconded by Mr. Pearce, that the Court of Revision adjourn until the 24th day of June, at the hour of 7 p. m.—Carried.

The Court adjourned.

ADJOURNED MEETING, COURT OF REVISION.

MARMORA, June 24th, 1878.

The Court of Revision met pursuant to adjournment.

Members present—the Chairman, Messrs. Clairmont, Carscallen, Pearce, and Richardson.

Mr. Jeremiah Loucks made application to be assessed for lot No. 8, in the 5th concession of the Township of Lake, and was sworn and stated that he is in actual occupancy of said Lot.

Mr. Carscallen moved, and seconded by Mr. Richardson, that Jeremiah Loucks be assessed for lot No. 8, in the 5th con. of the Township of Lake, and that James Airhart's name be erased from the assessment roll for part of said lot.—Carried.

Moved and seconded, that the Court adjourn for one hour.—Carried.

The Court resumed, members all present.

Mr. David Fitchett made application to have several parties placed upon the Roll, which was not granted.

David Fitchett was heard relative to an appeal against parts of lots No. 7 and 8, in the village of Marmora, belonging to the Cobourg, Peterboro and Marmora Railway and Mining Co., as being too low assessed.

Mr. Carscallen moved, seconded by Mr. Clairmont, that the balance of lot No. 7, in the 4th concession of the Township of Marmora, belonging to the Cobourg, Peterboro and Marmora Railway and Mining Company be raised on assessment roll from $490 to $1,500.—Carried.

Mr. Carscallen moved, seconded by Mr. Clairmont, that lot No. 8, in the 4th concession Marmora be raised on assessment from $250 to $300 on said lot belonging to the Cobourg, Peterboro and Marmora Railway and Mining Company.—Carried.

Mr. Carscallen moved, seconded by Mr. Pearce, that the assessment roll for the united Townships of Marmora and Lake be received as finally passed and revised for the year 1878.—Carried.

Mr. Pearce moved, seconded by Mr. Carscallen, that the Court of Revision adjourn for the year 1878.—Carried.

The Court adjourned.

W. PHILLIPS, Clerk.

Mr. Airhart moved, seconded by Mr. Carscallen, that Edward Maloney and William Phillips be instructed to examine the land unsold for arrears of taxes for the year 1877, and to report before the adjournment sale, and that they receive $2 per day for the time employed, and also that the Reeve attend the land sale.—Carried.

The Reeve reported the settlement of the case, and the costs between Stanlick *vs.* Marmora.

Moved and seconded that the Council adjourn until Monday, the 24th day of June next.—Carried.

The Council adjourned.

W. PHILLIPS, Clerk.

THE QUEBEC SPEAKERSHIP.—The Toronto *Evening Telegram*, an independent journal, and one that has advocated a fair trial of the Joly Government, thus criticises the conduct of Mr. Arthur Turcotte:—"While there is no good cause for denouncing Mr. Turcotte for taking the Speakership of the Quebec Legislature—the Speakership being an honourable and independent position—there is room for very sharp criticism of the way in which he did it. He seems to have either wilfully deceived his friends, or to be a very weak and unstable man. If he had intended to take the Speakership in the first place, he ought not to have sent letters to his party leaders assuring them of his continued adhesion to the party, and his determination to oppose the Joly Government to the last. In one of these he declared that if his own vote would make him Speaker he would not give it. A few days after, we find him occupying the Speaker's chair through having given his own vote. It does not follow, as the *Mail* makes out, that by Mr. Turcotte's acceptance of the Speakership he became a traitor to the Tory party. What Mr. Turcotte is blameworthy for was in deceiving his friends by assuring them that he would not go over so far in the direction of maintaining the other party as to accept the Speakership. The man who sticks to his party right or wrong, and who is willing to be dragged through mud and mire by the party leaders, is a poor tool. But there is an honourable way as well as a dishonourable one, in which a man may step aside from the beaten path of partyism. It certainly does not seem as if the new speaker of the Quebec Legislature had taken the most honorable way."

The ills and troubles of newspaper men are not among those which interest the world much. An interesting tramp, or an overworked seamstress, or a pauper with a grievance, creates a great deal more attention in the public mind. Still it is satisfactory to find these unconsidered units do occasionally get some sympathy. In a sermon by the Rev. Dr. Hunter, of Chicago, he says: "From no possible investment is there such an adequate return as from the subscription price of a good newspaper. You may have been deprived of the advantages of an early education, but if you are a constant reader of the papers, the deficiency will be largely supplied. I will take a step in advance of this. I know of no class of men, except some of my less fortunate brothers in the ministry, who work so hard, and are so inadequately remunerated, as newspaper men." A distinguished clergyman of this country, who has some experience as a writer and an editor says: "Many of them go unrested and unappreciated to premature graves to have the 'proof-sheet' of their life corrected by divine mercy, glad at last to escape the perpetual annoyances of a fault-finding public, and the restless, impatient cry for 'more copy.'"

LONDON, June 22.—There are reports from Berlin that neither Hodel nor Nobeling will be condemned to death. It is said that the Emperor has expressed a determination to save them from the extreme penalty of their crime; and it is believed, that in this wish, first expressed by himself, he has been supported by one of his most trusted counsellors. It is thought that this exhibition of magnanimity will have an excellent effect upon the discontented classes, and will incline them to take a more favourable view of the Government's measures which are to be pressed forward in the next Reichstag. A high official is reported to have said:—"To make martyrs of these people would be a mistake; persecution of them will only harden them; they can all be won over by a little good management."

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

Saturday's session of the Congress was mainly devoted to the discussion of the Batoum question, which is now regarded as virtually settled, the Czar having, through Prince Gortschakoff, announced his intention of accepting the stipulation of the Powers and making the place a free port. One or two minor difficulties relating to this matter yet remain to be settled, such as the claim for the dismantling of the fortifications, but it is believed these will be overcome at the meeting of Prince Hohenlohe's Commission immediately preceding to-day's session. The Congress has agreed to grant autonomy to Western Roumelia, Epirus, Thessaly, and Crete, secured by the control of the Powers. The occupation of Bosnia and the Herzegovina has been postponed until August, to allow of the restoration of the railways, and of the organization of the future administration of the provinces. In the meantime the private negotiations with the Porte have commenced, with a demand from the latter that Austria should sign a convention acknowledging the Sultan's supremacy over the two Provinces. It is expected that the final treaty will be signed on Saturday.

The proceedings of the Berlin Conference have for the moment been thrown into the shade by the announcement Great Britain has concluded a defensive alliance with the Porte, by the terms of which the former engages—in the event of Russia making any future attempt to annex any territory in Asia Minor not ceded by the definitive Treaty of Peace—to join the Sultan in defending his Asiatic possessions by force of arms. In return for this the Sultan undertakes to introduce the necessary reforms in his administration and to cede to Great Britain the Island of Cyprus—to be evacuated if Russia restores Batoum, Kars, and Ardahan to Turkey. The island will be immediately garrisoned by the Indian contingent now at Malta, under the command of Sir Garnet Wolseley. By the acquisition of Cyprus England gains a strong foothold in the Levant, and will be enabled to control the valley of the Euphrates through which a railway will in all probability shortly be constructed. It is announced that this Convention is entirely independent of the Congress, as it does not entrench upon the provisions of the Treaty of Paris. It is noticeable, however, that it has already had its effect upon Russia, whose plenipotentiaries have asked for and been granted a postponement of the consideration of the Batoum question, in order to give them time to weigh the results of this new British move.

CYPRUS.

Cyprus is ceded to England, and Sir Garnet Wolseley is to administer the affairs of the island. That means, we take it, that another and a greater Malta is to be established. Gibraltar, Malta, Cyprus—these will, we fancy, constitute a respectable "British interest" in the Mediterranean. This new acquisition to the Empire is about 148 miles long, having over the greater portion a breadth of 40 miles, and for nearly a third of its length a breadth of about 15 miles. Its population is set down at 100,000, of whom about 70,000 are Greeks, and 38,000 Turks. The whole island is occupied by a range of mountains stretching from north-east to south-west, known in heathen mythology as the third range of Olympus, and whose highest points, Santa Croce (Olympus) and Thrados, attain an altitude of 7,000 feet. Although mostly rocky and mountainous, the island has some very fertile spots. Its water supply is deficient, the rainfall on the mountain tops taking a short and steep run to the sea, but nevertheless there are on the mountain side vast forests of excellent timber. Under British administrations the natural capabilities of the island, whatever these may be, will quickly be developed as they never were before.

On Saturday afternoon, the residents of the Gatineau Point, Ottawa county, were thrown into a state of excitement over the reported finding of the body of a man named Martin Claire in a gully back of Askwith's mill. On examination it was found that he had a cut on the right temple as if inflicted with some blunt instrument, and which it is supposed caused death. Whether he met his death by accident or by foul means is a mystery, but there are strong reasons to believe that he has been disposed of for his money. From what can be gathered, Claire went to the Point on Friday night to dispose of some lands, and left about midnight with quite a sum of money in his possession. When discovered in the gully not a cent was found on his person, and some papers that he was known to have were missing. He is a married man, and resided near Lewis Lake. At the inquest, held by Dr. Graham, the jury, however, brought in a verdict of death from exposure to the sun, whilst under the influence of liquor. The medical evidence went to show that the marks on the man's face must have been caused by his falling against the fence. Mrs. Grant stated that when Claire left her hotel, he did not seem much under the influence of liquor.

Ingersoll, July 7.—The reports concerning the disturbance here on Dominion Day have been grossly exaggerated. The report that certain colored people have been ordered to leave town in consequence is not correct. The Mayor issued a proclamation warning all persons against molesting any of the colored citizens. The men, Duncan and McNeil, concerned in the stabbing of Mr. McMurray, is still at large, but every effort is being made to capture them. Mr. McMurray is rapidly recovering.

CARLETON PLACE, July 8.—By a fire on Sunday at one p.m. Richard Griffith, of the ninth line of Beckwith, had his barns, stables, outbuildings and nearly all his farming implements burned; loss about $2,000; no insurance. Fire supposed to be started from a tobacco pipe. The fire burned with such force that very little of the contents of the buildings were saved.

Belleville Markets.

Wheat,	$0 92 to $0 95
Barley,	0 35 to 0 40
Rye,	0 56 to 0 00
Oats,	0 30 to 0 00
Peas,	0 58 to 0 60
Butter,	0 07 to 0 16
Eggs,	0 08 to 0 10
Potatoes, per bush	0 60 to 0 64
Flour, per bbl	5 00 to 0 00
Sheepskins,	0 55 to 1 25
Hides,	4 00 to 6 50

Madoc Markets.

Flour, per brl.	$5 00 to $0 00
Wheat, per bushel	1 00 to 0 00
Rye, "	0 50 to 0 00
Oats, "	0 25 to 0 00
Barley, "	0 50 to 0 00
Peas, "	0 60 to 0 00
Potatoes, "	0 40 to 0 00
Eggs, per doz	0 10 to 0 00
Butter, per lb	0 12 to 0 12
Hides, per cwt.	4 00 to 0 00

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STRAYED.

STRAYED on the premises of Lot No. 8, in 3rd con. of the township of Elzevir, on Friday, June 28th, a Black Mare, with a pony on. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

MICHAEL LANGLEY.

Elzivir, July 9th, 1878. 67-4t.

CLIPPER MILLS.

ALL kinds of Sawed Lumber and Shingles constantly on hand, or cut to order on the shortest notice at the Clipper Steam Saw and Shingle Mills.

Also CASH paid for

PINE AND CEDAR SHINGLE BOLTS, AND BASSWOOD LOGS.

F. J. DRAKE.

Hog Lake, July 3rd, 1878.

WALL PAPER!

A LARGE ASSORTMENT,

CHEAPER THAN EVER

TO BE SEEN AT

C. G. WILSON'S

MEDICAL HALL.

JOHN G. DEANS

Chemist and Druggist,

Keeps constantly on hand a

CHOICE STOCK

—OF—

DRUGS,

PATENT MEDICINES,

Fancy and Toilet Articles.

BRUSHES, PERFUMERY, STATIONERY,

CONFECTIONERY

LAMP CHIMNEYS & WICKS.

AN EXCELLENT ASSORTMENT

—OF—

Field, Flower and Garden Seeds.

Railway Bakery.

THE undersigned having been disappointed in visiting the old country this summer intends giving the public the benefit of it in

CHEAP BREAD,

and having purchased

100 Barrels of Flour

at a low figure, is prepared to furnish

BREAD, CAKES, PASTRY, &C., &C.

AT LOW PRICES.

My Bread will be manufactured on the Old Country System.

PATRONAGE SOLICITED.

A CHOICE STOCK OF

FAMILY GROCERIES

on hand, which will be sold at bottom prices for cash.

J. HARPER.

Madoc, June 27th, 1878. 65

CORRESPONDENCE.

WE do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions of our correspondents.

To the Editor of the REVIEW.

SIR,—A public examination of the pupils of S. S. No. 2, McClure, was held on Friday last, and was highly successful in every respect. It was largely attended by the parents of the children and others interested in the school. The extraordinary proficiency and thorough acquaintance with the studies manifested by the children called forth the admiration of all present. Especial credit is due to the pupils of the 2nd and junior classes for the intelligence and quickness of their answers to questions. The general progress and discipline in all the departments of the school reflect great credit on the teacher, Mr. Burke, and show an earnest and zealous desire on his part to faithfully discharge his duties.

At the close of the examination the chair was taken by Mr. John Doyle, and addresses were delivered by Messrs. Carswell, Hewitt, Card, Angus, and the Rev. A. McTavish, all highly complimentary to the state of the school.

VERITAS.

Harcourt, July 2nd, 1878.

To the Editor of the REVIEW.

MR. EDITOR,—At the Scottish Ridge, township of Wollaston, on Monday last, the Dominion Day was celebrated in a most lively manner, and I may add, that to a great many it was especially interesting. The residents on the Ridge had proposed to have a Social Picnic and Sunday School examination. Parties from the other side of Lake Tongomongo and Eagle Lake came across playing on drums, and the party from Eagle Lake was met by Mr. James McGregor, playing the Scottish bagpipes, who marshalled them up the hill to the table-level of the "Ridge," in a beautiful piece of wood situate between the homesteads of some of the principal residents, where a very plentiful repast was spread, and enjoyed by all the guests. Swings and amusements of other kinds were also provided for the young people. Nearly two hundred adults were counted on the ground, but as it was impossible to count correctly they did not make this trial further. Mr. E. D. O'Flynn was present and gave a nice address. Mr. Bowell was also invited, but found it inconvenient to attend, having gone up the Hastings Road some days previously. The proceedings of the day were closed by the singing of the National Anthem, and all terminated in the most agreeable way. I may here ask permission to suggest that if other localities would but do likewise how much better our "land of promise" would become at once, instead of the present deplorable manner in which very many days, and sabbaths also, are spent at present in some places. The school children answered well and promptly, and were a great credit to their teachers, as also were their manners a credit to their parents. I must now close with best wishes for the welfare of all, and remain,

Yours sincerely,
ONE PRESENT.

Millbridge, July 5th, 1878.

[The writer of the above will oblige us by sending their full address.]

To the Editor of the REVIEW.

SIR,—We have had our Dominion representative, Mr. Bowell, giving us poor backwoodsmen a speech on the Great National Question, as he called it, in which he tried to numerate all the benefits we would derive from it. Now I suppose it is protection he means by the above high sounding name. Does he mean by protection to make the people of Canada pay from 25 to 50 per cent. more for all the necessaries of life and get nothing back in return? Is it to cause an unhealthy growth in the manufactories of Canada with an advanced cost in supporting them so that they could not compete with other markets? Is it to fill Canada in a few years with closed mills and factories, and to have it overrun with tramps and beggars of all sorts, and its cities filled with destitute families, in fact, to bring hard times on us in every sense of the word? For if the United States are to be taken as a proof of the effects of a Protective Tariff on a country then the above are some of the benefits we would derive from protection. In 1860 they (the U. S.) commenced their Protective Tariff and then when their home manufactories were safe from outside competition their products rose to a great price, which caused a corresponding cost to live, so they had to pay their employees high wages to enable them to live, which caused such a great outlay for the good manufactories that they could not sell as cheap as before; and so in a few years they had over-stocked the home market, until in 1870 they manufactured goods to the amount of $4,250,000,000, and then reaction commenced, for in 1874 the goods manufactured were $730,000,000 short of that amount, and they were selling at cost and under; and in 1876 they had to sell at any price, some times as low as 25 per cent. under cost to meet their liabilities, and wages had to come down also, and then strikes and bankruptcy were the order of the day. Those who were enticed to leave their quiet country life for the high wages in the towns, are now out of employment, and rendered unfit for farm life by their late mode of living, and are now paying back the government for protection by turning tramps and leaving their families a burden on the country.

Now what does the above teach? It has taught the Americans, as Governor Robinson of New York State said in his message this year to the State Legislature, that they must return as speedily as possible to the state of things that existed before the road to ruin was entered, that is, they must have a strictly revenue tariff. And still Mr. Bowell said what Canada wants is protection. Now I would like to know who in Canada wants protection. Ask the fishermen of Nova Scotia if they want boat and ship building protected, and the railways and foundries if they want coal protected, and then ask the farmer out of whose pocket it all comes if he wants all his farm implements and all the goods he buys for domestic use protected so that their price would be advanced from 25 to 50 per cent., and I think they would all answer in spite of all Mr. Bowell can say to the contrary, that Canada does not want protection. He was also comparing the great prosperity, as he said, of the United States with Canada's, for the last years. Now if that is so, how is it that the following figures are correct. In 1876 the exports of the United States amounted to $13.80 per head for their population, and the same year Canada's exports amounted to $18.48, and again in 1877 the United States exported goods to the amount of $12.65 per head for their population, and Canada $17.30 per head for hers.

I remain,
Yours, &c.,
PHIL.

DUNGANNON AND FARADAY.

From our own Correspondent.

I am glad to say that the frosts in the beginning of June have not done the injury that was anticipated, the fields of grain affected by it having in almost every instance recovered, and all that I have seen look well. We are, however, beginning to feel the want of rain; the case is different with the meadows which suffered severely, and we will have the lightest hay crop we have had for many years.

On June 23rd, two sons of Mr. Bentley, aged respectively nine and twelve years, started in the afternoon for the cows, from their home, 12th concession, Faraday, and got lost in the woods. Not making their appearance that evening or next morning a large party of men set off in search of them. Meantime the boys wandered till they got to the neigborhood of Long Lake, and a heavy rain storm coming on at sunset the little fellows built a camp of brush, &c., into which they crawled and stayed all night. They started again next morning at daybreak, and after travelling some hours came to a cow path which they followed till they reached the dwelling of a new settler, who brought them out to the Monk Road, and they reached home about noon.

July 1st, Dominion Day, was celebrated by a picnic to the Sunday School children at York River, with a general invitation to the community at large, which was handsomely responded to, for in spite of the fearful heat nearly two hundred were present. An excellent repast was served about noon in a shady spot, after which all entered heartily into the various amusements, consisting of cricket, base ball, croquet, and swinging, whilst others took a quiet sail up the placid waters of the York Branch. Cricket appeared to be the favorite, and in spite of the heat was indulged in till after sunset. One or two very good games were played. I had almost forgotten to say that Mrs. Christie happened to be staying at York River and did a very good business in taking pictures.

Mr. Jarman has put up a first class smut machine in his mill at L'Amable, an addition has been built to York River mills for storing grain, and both concerns are running constantly, for there was never so much grain in this section before, many of our farmers having mised 250 bushels of wheat last season.

Two very large eels were caught by Mr. J. Coulson, in the rack, York River mills, one 5 feet 6 inches long, which weighed thirteen and a half pounds, the other 4 feet in length.

I see you have received several samples of tall grain, and herewith enclose a specimen of timothy from the "back country." You will see it is not full grown, but the head measures over ten inches in length. It was raised on the farm of Mr. J. Vankleek, 9th concession of Faraday.

Last night Mr. Bowell and Dr. Boulter (who have made a canvassing tour through the back townships), addressed a meeting of the electors of Dungannon and Faraday, in L'Amable schoolhouse. A very large number were present, some having come many miles in order to attend the meeting. Mr. A. Kennedy, President of the Liberal Conservative Association, occupied the chair, and after a few preliminary remarks, introduced Mr. Bowell, who made a long and exhaustive speech, occupying upwards of two hours. He vindicated his acts in Parliament, and more particularly the independent stand he thought proper to take on more than one occasion since the commencement of his political career, and running rapidly over, and commenting on, the the salient points of the Reform and Conservative creeds which have occupied so large a space in the public mind for the last few years, (of course not forgetting Free Trade and Protection), and from the easy strength with which he handled his subjects, affording a rich intellectual treat to his audience. Dr. Boulter followed with an excellent address, confining his remarks more particularly to matters connected with the Local Parliament and this section of the country. The meeting closed with cheers for the Queen, Sir J. A. Macdonald, Mr. Bowell, and Dr. Boulter. I must, however, conclude, as I have already exceeded the space I usually occupy in your columns, and will leave it to some other one of the many who were present to give a fuller account of the proceedings.

SYLVANUS.

Semi-Annual Examination.

The semi-annual examination of candidates for second class certificates began in the Masonic Hall, on Monday, and will continue until Friday evening. There are six candidates.

Fine Timothy.

Mr. Arthur McLey has left in our office two heads of Timothy measuring respectively 9½ and 10 inches in length. Our correspondent at York River sends us one which is slightly longer, but not of so good a quality.

Accident.

A young lad named Fraser, residing about 4 miles from this village, on the Bridgewater road, while engaged in cutting bean poles on Thursday evening last, cut off the third and fourth toes of his right foot with an axe. His injuries were attended to by Dr. Loomis.

Cheese Market.

LIVERPOOL, July 9.—Cheese, 46s.

UTICA, N.Y., July 9.—Cheese dull. Sales, 11,287 boxes; 5,000 commissioned, at 7½c @ 8c; average, 7⅞c.

LITTLE FALLS, N.Y., July 9.—Ten thousand factory offered; 1,500 sold at 8c; 6,000 at 7¾c; 1,000 at 7½c; and the balance on commission; 700 dairy sold at 6½c @ 7½c. Butter, 14c @ 15; very dull. Weather hot.

Intense Heat.

For the past two weeks the heat has been intense, the thermometer ranging from ninety to one hundred degrees in the shade. A gentleman in going along one of the streets a few days ago, had a slight attack of sunstroke, but assistance being promptly on hand, he soon recovered.

The Felt Hats which Wm. Johnson & Co. of Belleville are offering at $1 each, are worth $1.50. ☞ See them. ☜

The Marmora Picnic,

Which took place on the 4th inst., was, we are informed, a complete success, about $700 being realized for the benefit of the Roman Catholic Church building fund. Over thirteen hundred votes were polled in the contest between Mr. O'Flynn and Mr. Bowell, for the silver cake basket, the former winning by about sixty majority. The gathering was one of the most orderly of the kind ever held in Marmora, and Rev. Father Davis is to be congratulated on its success.

$3 Silk Hats for $2, $4 Silk Hats for $2.50, $5 Silk Hats for $3.50, at Wm. Johnson & Co's, in Belleville.

O. Y. B. Special Meeting.

A special meeting of the Orange Young Britons will be held at the Orange Hall, this evening, to make final arrangements for the celebrating of the Twelfth. The intention is, we believe, to go to Reed's Corners, Huntingdon, where a celebration on a grand scale will take place. A splendid new banner has been painted for the Lodge, by Thos. Robinson, of Kingston, and new and expensive regalia for the officers and members, has also been purchased from W. Johnson & Co. of Belleville. A procession will probably be held in the village before starting in the morning. A full attendance of all members is requested.

This Spring Wm. Johnson & Co. of Belleville, have bought over *one hundred dozen* of new Hats, at prices varying from 40 to 75 per cent less than regular prices, and they are selling them at corresponding reductions.

Drowning Accident.

An unusually sad case of drowning occurred in the township of Sidney on Thursday evening last, when two daughters of Mr. John A. Vandervoort, aged respectively eleven and twenty-four years, lost their lives while bathing in Rawdon creek, Miss M. Golding, of this village, who was with them at the time, narrowly escaping the same fate. The particulars are as follows: Miss Golding and the elder Miss Vandervoort had been bathing and were going home when the younger one, with some others, came along and persuaded them to go in again. The youngest one immediately got into deep water and sank, upon seeing which Miss Golding went to her assistance and succeeded in getting hold of her hand, at the same time calling to the eldest one to take her hand and help both out, but it seems she was so terrified at her sister's danger that she lost all self-possession and rushed into the deep water to catch her, the result, unfortunately, being that both were drowned, Miss Golding reaching the shore only with the greatest difficulty, and after being dragged under water several times. The bodies were recovered a short time afterwards.

When in Belleville remember that Wm. Johnson & Co. can offer you great bargains in Hats. There is only about thirty dozen of the old stock of Hats left, these they offer at 25c and 50c each. The 25c ones were formerly sold at $1, and the 50c ones were $2 and $2.50 each.

Mr. Bowell

Has telegraphed to Mr. W. J. Allen that he will be present at the Orange picnic to-morrow, at the Allen Settlement, if nothing occurs to prevent him.

Serious Accident.

On Thursday evening last Mr. Robert Vankleek, of the Allen Settlement, met with an accident which will probably lay him up for the remainder of the summer. It appears that he was in a buggy with Mr. McKnight, on their way home from this village, and the latter had turned out to one side of the road to allow a team to go past, when the horse started suddenly, breaking part of the harness, and causing the buggy to run against him. He immediately commenced kicking furiously, and both occupants of the buggy were thrown or fell out, Mr. Vankleek, unfortunately, having both bones of the left leg broken. Both medical men from the village were at once sent for, and we are glad to know that Mr. Vankleek is doing as well as could be expected.

Village Council.

Council met in the Town Hall on Monday evening last, according to adjournment. Members all present. Minutes of last meeting read and confirmed. A communication was read from Mr. Henderson on behalf of Mrs. Wright, in reference to the dispute as to the ownership of the lot on Wright's corner, which, on motion was received. Moved by Mr. Ross, seconded by Mr. O'Flynn, that Drs. Loomis and Sutton be a committee to confer with Mrs. Wright with a view to a settlement of the matter.—Carried. Mr. Loomis presented a report of the committee appointed to make enquiries in regard to a Board of Health. Moved by Mr. O'Flynn, seconded by Mr. Ross, that Drs. Loomis and Sutton be deputized to look after the business of the Board of Health.—Carried. The Reeve was empowered to procure an easy chair for the Judge on court days. The question of the salary of the Village Constable was again brought up, and Mr. Sills was heard in regard to the same. He thought about $60 a year was little enough for his services on Saturday afternoons, and on special days. After some discussion it was finally decided to pay him $40 this year, on motion of Councillors Loomis and Sutton. Moved by Mr. Sutton, seconded by Mr. Ross, that Thos. Gilligan receive $30 for balance of the year for keeping Lawrence.—Carried. An open well near Hudgins' hotel was ordered to be closed, some complaints having been made against it. On motion the Council adjourned to first Monday in August.

B. & N. H. R'Y

GREAT EXCITEMENT!

The Subscriber is just receiving a new stock of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,
BOOTS AND SHOES, ETC.

and in order to make room for it he will sell the present stock

AT COST, FOR CASH,

for the next thirty days. If you want to get genuine bargains give us a call before purchasing elsewhere. All kinds of Farmers' Produce taken in exchange at highest market prices.

BLACKSMITHING

and all kinds of general jobbing done on short notice and at lowest prices.

N.B.—All parties indebted to the undersigned are requested to call and settle by cash or note qefore the 15th January next, and save costs.

W. A. ROBLIN, Keller's Bridge.
Madoc, Dec. 20th, 1877. 38

NOTICE.

THE partnership heretofore existing under the name of Bowen & Ellis was this day dissolved by mutual consent.

D. BOWEN.
E. ELLIS.

Madoc, May 8th, 1878.

D. Bowen will pay all debts against the late firm and to whom all debts must be paid.

All outstanding accounts must be paid on or before the 18th day of June next.

Remember the place, opposite the New Post Office.

D. BOWEN.

D. BOWEN,

BAKER AND CONFECTIONER

is prepared to supply the public of

MADOC AND VICINITY

WITH

BREAD,
CAKES,
CONFECTIONERY,
PASTRY,
ETC., ETC.

Of the very best quality, and at lowest prices for Cash.

Remember the place, opposite Bristols' Carriage Factory, Division Street.

NOTICE.

ALL orders on the Treasurer of the Township of Madoc, properly signed by the Clerk of said municipality, will be paid by John Dale & Son, Madoc.

JOHN N. MOORE,
Township Treasurer.

Madoc, June 19th, 1878. 64

BLACKSMITHING.

THE undersigned having rented the Blacksmith Shop formerly occupied by Mr. C. Thrasher, is prepared to do all kinds of jobbing on shortest notice and at reasonable rates. First-class Horse shoeing a specialty. Removes, 16cts., cash; 12½ credit. New shoes, 25cts.

Give me a trial; satisfaction guaranteed.

JAMES JOHNSTON.

Madoc, May 9th, 1878. 58-6m.

North Hastings GRIST MILL

NOTICE of PARTNERSHIP.

THE undersigned beg to inform the inhabitants of Madoc and vicinity that they have entered into partnership, and are now better prepared than ever to supply their customers with first-class

FLOUR, FEED, BRAN
CORNMEAL, SHORTS,
PEAS, OATS, LUMBER, &c.

Highest Cash price paid for Wheat.

A. L. SAGAR,
ROBT. THOMSON.

Madoc, May 29th, 1878. 61.

GREAT DRESS GOODS SALE.

Sweeping Reductions

THOMAS CROSS

Proposes to offer all his surplus stock of DRESS GOODS on Saturday, June 15th, and following days, until all is closed out, at prices that will astonish every one. His plan is not to carry goods over, hence prices will be made to force their sale. Ladies will find it greatly to their advantage to call early and see at what wonderfully low prices these Dress Goods will be sold.

THOMAS CROSS.

Madoc, June 13th, 1877.

Stoves & Tinware.

If you want good

COOKING, BOX, OR PARLOR STOVES

CALL AT CHOWN'S

DIVISION ST., REED'S BLOCK,

Where you will find a good assortment, together with all kinds of Tinware, on hand or made to order. Furnaces, Eavetrough, and all kinds of job work attended to. Remember the place, opposite Orr's blacksmith shop.

22 GEORGE CHOWN.

GOLD. Great chance to make money. We need a person in every town to take subscriptions for the largest, cheapest and best Illustrated family publication in the world. Any one can become a successful agent. The most elegant works of art given free to subscribers. The price is so low that almost everybody subscribes. One agent reports making over $150 in a week. A lady agent reports taking over 400 subscribers in ten days. All who engage make money fast. You can devote all your time to the business, or only your spare time. You need not be away from home over night. You can do it as well as others. Full particulars, directions and terms free. Elegant and expensive Outfit free. If you want profitable work send us your address at once. It costs nothing to try the business. No one who engages fails to make great pay. Address "The People's Journal," Portland, Maine.

Received To-Day.

Grey and White Cottons, White and Colored Cotton Yarn, Check Shirtings, Brown and Drab Ducks, Grass Linen, American Jean, etc., all of which will be sold at our usual low prices.

SYDMER ROSS & CO.

Madoc, June 27th, 1878.

At Maybee's.

At Maybee's.

At Maybee's.

At Maybee's.

MILLINERY!

LADIES' HATS FOR $1.00.

Mrs. White,

Having just received her Spring Stock of Millinery, in all the different styles, would inform her customers she is prepared to supply them Cheap for Cash.

Also a new lot of Shaded Wools, Mottoes, Wall Pockets, Gold and Silver Card Boards, Embroidery, Lace, Fans, Combs, etc., etc.

Sole agent for C. C. Stewart's Rubber Stamp, Stencil, etc.

NOTICE.

THE partnership of E. D. O'Flynn & Bro. having been dissolved, it becomes necessary that all debts contracted with and due to the late firm should be settled by Note or otherwise at the earliest possible date.

Hereafter the business will be carried on under the name, style and firm of

E. D. O'FLYNN & SON,

who will more than ever try and meet the wants of their customers.

E. D. O'FLYNN.

Madoc, April 1st, 1878.

WRIGHT'S *Grocery, Provision,* —AND— LIQUOR STORE.

ESTABLISHED IN 1858.

Now carried on by the subscriber, who will conduct the business upon the old established system of always keeping on hand a well selected and full assortment of

WINES,
BRANDIES,
GINS,
SPIRITS,
PORTERS,
ALES,

&c., &c., of the best brands, imported direct from the manufacturers.

Also a full assortment of

Confectionery & Biscuits

CROCKERY & GLASSWARE,

FRUITS IN SEASON,

FLOUR AND FEED!

All wholesale and retail.

Farmers' produce of all kinds taken at the higest market value.

JANE WRIGHT,
Wright's Block, Durham street, Madoc

Madoc, March 20th, 1878.

pilot put up his poles; but at the end of two hours it was necessary to take them down, as the wind freshened up again.

Mr. Fogg and the young woman, very fortunately unaffected by seasickness, ate with a good appetite the preserves and ship biscuit. Fix was invited to share their repast, and was compelled to accept, knowing very well that it was as necessary to ballast stomachs as vessels, but it vexed him! To travel at this man's expense, to be fed from his provisions, was rather against his grain. He ate, daintily, it is true, but finally he ate.

However, this repast finished, he took Mr. Fogg aside and said to him:—

"Sir——"

This "sir" scorched his lips, and he controlled himself so as not to collar ship "gentleman!"

"Sir, you have been very kind to offer me a passage on your vessel. But, although my resources do not permit me to spend as freely as you, I intend to pay my share——"

"Let us not speak of that, sir," replied Mr. Fogg.

"But, if I insist——"

"No, sir," repeated Fogg, in a tone which did not admit of reply. "That will enter into the general expenses."

Fix bowed; he had a stifling feeling, and going forward, he lay down, and did not say a word more during the day.

In the meantime they were moving on rapidly. John Bunsby had high hopes. He said to Mr. Fogg several times that they would arrive at Shanghai at the desired time. Mr. Fogg simply replied that he counted on it. The reward enticed these good people. So there was not a sheet which was not conscientiously tightened! Not a sail which was not vigorously hoisted! Not a lurch for which the man at the helm could be blamed! They would not have manœuvred more rigorously in a regatta of the Royal Yacht Club.

If the evening, the pilot marked on the log a distance of two hundred and twenty miles from Hong Kong, and Phileas Fogg might hope that on arriving at Yokohama he would not have to note any delay in his journal. Thus, the two serious mischance that he had suffered since his departure from London would probably not affect his journey worth mentioning.

During the night, towards the early morning hours, the Tankadere entered, without difficulty, the Straits of Fo Kien, which separate the large Island of Formosa from the Chinese coast, and she crossed the Tropic of Cancer. The sea was very rough in these straits, full of eddies formed by counter-currents. The schooner labored heavily. The short waves broke her course. It became very difficult to stand up on the deck.

With daybreak, the wind became fresher. There was the appearance of a squall in the heavens. Besides, the barometer announced a speedy change of the atmosphere; its daily movement was irregular, and the mercury oscillated capriciously. The sea was seen rising towards the southeast in long swells, betokening a tempest. The evening before the sun had set in a red haze, amid the phosphorescent scintillations of the ocean.

The pilot examined the threatening aspect of the sky for a long time, and muttered between his teeth indistinctly. At a certain moment, finding himself near his passenger, he said in a low voice:—

"Can I speak freely to your honor?"

"You can," replied Phileas Fogg.

"Well, we are going to have a squall."

"Will it come from the north or the south?" asked Mr. Fogg simply.

"From the south. See. A typhoon is coming up."

"Good for the typhoon from the south, since it will send us in the right direction," replied Mr. Fogg.

"If you take it so," replied the pilot, "I have nothing more to say."

John Bunsby's presentments did not deceive him. At a less advanced season of the year, the typhoon, according to the expression of a celebrated meteorologist, would have passed off like a luminous cascade of electric flames, but in the winter equinox it was to be feared that it would burst with violence.

The pilot took his precautions in advance. He had all the schooner's sails reefed, and the yards brought on deck. The pole-masts were dispensed with. All hands went forward. The hatches were carefully fastened. Not a drop of water could then enter the hull of the vessel. A single triangular sail, a foresail of strong canvas, was hoisted as a storm-jib, so as to hold the schooner to the wind behind. And they waited.

John Bunsby had begged his passengers to go down into the cabin; but in the narrow space, almost deprived of air, and knocked about by the waves, this imprisonment had in it nothing agreeable. Neither Mr. Fogg, nor Mrs. Aouda, nor even Fix was contented to leave the deck.

Towards eight o'clock the storm of rain and wind struck the deck. With nothing but her little bit of sail, the Tankadere was raised like a feather by the wind, the violence of which could not well be described in words. Compare her speed to quadruple that of a locomotive rushing along under full head of steam, and it would still be below the truth.

During the whole day the vessel ran on thus towards the North, carried by the tremendous waves, preserving, fortunately, a rapidity equal to theirs. Twenty times she was almost submerged by these mountains of water which rose upon her from the rear, but an adroit turn of the helm by the pilot warded off the catastrophe. The passengers were sometimes covered all over by the showers of spray, which they received philosophically. Fix did not like it, doubtless, but the intrepid Aouda, with her eyes fixed upon her companion, whose coolness she could only admire, showed herself worthy of him, and braved the storm at his side. As for Phileas Fogg, it seemed as if this typhoon formed a part of his programme.

Up to this time the Tankadere had always held her course towards the north; but, toward evening, as might have been feared, the wind, shifting three quarters, blew from the northwest. The schooner, now having her side to the waves, was terribly shaken. The sea struck her with a violence well calculated to terrify any one who does not know how solidly every part of a vessel is fastened together.

With nightfall the tempest grew wilder. Seeing darkness come on, and with it the increase of the storm, John Bunsby felt great uneasiness. He asked himself if it would not be time to put in somewhere, and he consulted his crew.

His men consulted, John Bunsby approached Mr. Fogg, and said to him:

"I believe, your honor, that we would do well to make one of the ports of the coast."

"I believe so, also," replied Phileas Fogg.

"Ah!" said the pilot, "but which one?"

"I only know one," replied Mr. Fogg, quietly.

"And that is——?"

"Shanghai."

The pilot could not at first comprehend for a few moments what this answer meant; how much obstinacy and tenacity it comprised. Then he cried:

"Ah well, yes! your honor is right. On to Shanghai!"

And the direction of the Tankadere was unwaveringly kept to the north.

It was truly a terrible night! It was a miracle that the little craft did not capsize. Twice she was submerged, and everything would have been carried off the deck, if the fastening of the ropes had given way. Mrs. Aouda was worn out, but she did not utter a complaint. More than once Mr. Fogg had to rush towards her to protect her from the violence of the waves.

Daylight reappeared. The tempest was still raging with the greatest fury. However, the wind fell again into the southeast. It was a favorable change, and the Tankadere resumed her way on this high sea, whose waves then struck those produced by the new direction of the wind. Thence a shock of counter-rolling waves, which would have crushed a less solidly built barque.

From time to time through the broken mist the coast could be perceived, but not a ship in sight. The Tankadere was the only one keeping the sea.

At noon there were some signs of a calm, which, with the sinking of the sun towards the horizon, were more distinct.

The short duration of the tempest was owing to its very violence. The passengers, completely worn out, could eat a little and take some rest.

The night was comparatively quiet. The pilot had the sails again hoisted at a low reef. The speed of the vessel was considerable. The next day, the 11th, at daydawn, the coast being sighted, John Bunsby was able to assert that they were not one hundred miles from Shanghai.

One hundred miles, and only this day left to make the distance! That very evening Mr. Fogg ought to arrive at Shanghai, if he did not wish to miss the departure of the Yokohama steamer. Without this storm, during which he lost several hours, he would not, at this moment, have been thirty miles from port.

The breeze sensibly slackened, but fortunately the sea fell with it. The schooner was covered with canvas. Poles, stay-sails, counter-jibs, all were carried, and the sea foamed under her keel.

At noon, the Tankadere was not more than forty-five miles from Shanghai. She had six hours to make that port before the departure of the steamer for Yokohama.

The fears of all were great; they wanted to arrive at any cost. All felt their hearts impatiently beating—Phileas Fogg doubtless excepted. The little schooner must keep up an average of nine knots an hour, and the wind was constantly going down! It was an irregular breeze, with capricious puffs coming from the coast. They passed, and the sea became more smooth immediately after.

But the vessel was so light, and her high sails, of a fine material, caught the capricious breeze so well that, with the current in their favor, at six o'clock John Bunsby counted only ten miles to Shanghai river, for the city itself is situated at a distance of twelve miles at least above the mouth. At seven o'clock they were still three miles from Shanghai. A formidable oath escaped from the pilot's lips. It was evident that the reward of two hundred pounds was going to slip from him. He looked at Mr. Fogg. Mr. Fogg was impassible, and yet his whole fortune was at stake at this moment.

At this moment, too, a long, black funnel, crowned with a wreath of smoke, appeared on the edge of the water. It was the American steamer going at the regular hour.

"Maledictions on her!" cried John Bunsby, who pushed back the rudder desperately.

"Signal her!" said Phileas Fogg, simply.

A small brass cannon stood on the forward deck of the Tankadere. It served to make signals in hazy weather.

The cannon was loaded to the muzzle, but at the moment that the pilot was going to apply a red-hot coal to the touch-hole, Mr. Fogg said:

"Hoist your flag."

The flag was hoisted half-mast. It was a signal of distress, and it was to be hoped that the American steamer, perceiving it, would change her course for a moment to assist the little craft.

"Fire!" said Mr. Fogg.

And the booming of the little cannon sounded through the air.

CHAPTER XXII.—IN WHICH PASSEPARTOUT SEES VERY WELL THAT, EVEN AT THE ANTIPODES, IT IS PRUDENT TO HAVE SOME MONEY IN ONE'S POCKET.

The Carnatic, having left Hong Kong on the 6th of November, at half-past 6 p. m., turned under full head of steam towards the Japanese shores. She carried a full load of freight and passengers. Two cabins aft were unoccupied. They were the ones retained for Mr. Phileas Fogg.

The next morning the men in the forward part of the vessel saw, not without some surprise, a passenger, with half-stupefied eyes and disordered head, coming out of the second cabin, and with tottering steps taking a seat on deck.

This passenger was Passepartout himself. This is what happened:

Some minutes after Fix left the smoking-house two waiters raised Passepartout, who was in a deep sleep, and laid him on the bed reserved for the smokers. But, three hours later, Passepartout, pursued even in his bad dreams by a fixed idea, woke again and struggled against the stupefying action of the narcotic. The thought of unaccomplished duty shook off his torpor. He left this drundard's bed, reeling, supporting himself by the wall, falling and rising, but always and irresistibly urged on by a sort of instinct. He finally went out of the smoking-house, crying in a dream, "the Carnatic! the Carnatic!"

The steamer was there, steam up, ready to leave. Passepartout had only a few steps to go. He rushed upon the plank, crossed it, and fell unconscious on the forward deck at the moment that the Carnatic was slipping her moorings.

Some of the sailors, as men accustomed to these kind of scenes, took the poor fellow down into a second cabin, and Passepartout only waked the next morning, one hundred and fifty miles from the Chinese coast.

This is then why Passepartout found himself this morning on the Carnatic's deck, taking full draughts of the fresh sea-breezes. The pure air sobered him. He commenced to collect his ideas, but he did not succeed without difficulty. But, finally, he recalled the scenes of the day before, the confidences of Fix, the smoking-house, etc.

"It is evident," he said to himself, "that I have been abominably drunk! What will Mr. Fogg say? In any event I have not missed the steamer, and this is the principal thing."

Then, thinking of Fix, he said to himself:

"As for him, I hope we are rid of him, and that he has not dared, after what he proposed to me, to follow us on the Carnatic. A police detective on my master's heels, accused of the robbery committed upon the Bank of England! Pshaw! Mr. Fogg is as much a robber as I am a murderer?"

Ought Passepartout to tell these things to his master? Would it be better to inform him of the part played by Fix in this affair? Would it not be better to wait until his return to London, to tell him that an agent of the Metropolitan police had followed him, and then have a laugh with him? Yes, doubtless. In any event, it was a matter to be looked into. The most pressing thing was to rejoin Mr. Fogg and beg him to pardon him for his inexcusable conduct.

Passepartout then rose. The sea was rough, and the ship roRed heavily. The worthy fellow—his legs not very steady yet—reached as well as he could the after-deck of the ship.

He saw no one on the deck that resembled either his master or Mrs. Aouda.

"Good," said he, "Mrs Aouda is still abed at this hour. As for Mr. Fogg, he has probably found some whist-player, and according to his habit——"

So saying, Passepartout descended to the saloon. Mr. Fogg was not there. Passepartout had but one thing to do: to ask the purser which cabin Mr. Fogg occupied. The purser replied that he did not know any passenger of that name.

"Pardon me," said Passepartout, persisting. "The gentleman in question is tall, cold, non-communicative, accompanied by a young lady——"

"We have no young lady on board," replied the purser. "To convince you, here is the list of passengers. You can examine it."

Passepartout looked over the list. His master's name did not appear.

He felt bewildered. Then an idea struck him.

"Ah! but see! I am on the Carnatic?" he cried.

"Yes," replied the purser.

"*En route* for Yokohama?"

"Exactly so."

Passepartout had for a moment feared that he had mistaken the vessel! But though he was on the Carnatic, he was certain that his master was not there.

Passepartout dropped into an arm-chair. It was a thunder-stroke for him. And suddenly, there was a gleam of light. He uncollected that the hour of departure for the Carnatic had been anticipated, that he was to notify his master, and that he had not done it! It was his fault, then, if Mr. Fogg and Mrs. Aouda had missed the steamer!

His fault, yes, but still more that of the traitor who, to separate him from his master, to keep the latter in Hong Kong, had made him drunk! For at last he understood the detective's manœuvre. And now Mr. Fogg surely ruined, his bet lost, arrested, perhaps imprisoned! Passepartout at this thought tore his hair. Ah! if Fix ever fell into his hands, what a settlement of accounts there would be!

Finally, after the first moment of bewilderment, Passepartout recovered his coolness and studied the situation. It was not enviable. The Frenchman was on the road to Japan. Certain of arriving there, how was he to get away. His pocket was empty. Not a shilling, not a penny in it! However, his passage and meals on board were paid in advance. He had then five or six days to come to a decision. It could not be described how he ate and drank during the voyage. He ate for his master, for Mrs. Aouda, and for himself. He ate as if in Japan, where he was going to land, was a desert country, bare of every eatable substance.

At high tide on the morning of the 13th, the Carnatic entered the port of Yokohama.

TO BE CONTINUED

In 1814 Great Britain, with a population of 18,000,000, had 147,000 seamen and marines and 114 line-of-battle ships.

Fall & Winter Goods

—FOR—

1877 and 1878.

TO THE PEOPLE OF MADOC:

If you want cheap goods call and see my prices.

I intend to sell my entire stock at Montreal Wholesale Prices.

As the stock is all new and bought at the lowest market prices, and having no old stock, bought at war prices, to dispose of, you will find it to your advantage to inspect it before purchasing elsewhere.

I could give you a list of prices, but to satisfy yourselves call and see and you will be convinced that there is no humbug.

All kinds of produce taken in exchange at the highest market prices, such as Lard, Butter, Hams, &c., &c.

JOHN ROBERTSON.

"The Pharmacy."

Drugs, Chemicals, Dye-Stuffs,

Stationery, Crayons,

Paints, Oils, Varnishes,

Toilet Articles, Garden Seeds,

Wall Paper and Stationery.

Surgery in Store.

J. S. LOOMIS, M. D.

For the New Year.

The subscriber keeps constantly on hand a choice selection of

Groceries, Crockery, Glassware,

Boots & Shoes, Confectionery,

AND A SELECT STOCK OF

Wines and Liquors for medicinal uses.

GIVE ME A CALL AND CONVINCE YOURSELVES

that I have one of the best and cheapest stocks in the village.

G. M. BROOKS.

Just Received,

A SPLENDID

STOCK OF JEWELRY

OF THE

NEWEST DESIGNS,

AND AT

Lower Prices than ever before offered in Madoc.

Call and Examine

the stock, and you cannot fail to be suited.

G. D. RAWE.

JAS. WHYTOCK,

Grocer & Provision

DEALER,

Keeps constantly on hand a first-class stock of

CHOICE GROCERIES

AND

PROVISIONS OF ALL KINDS,

Which will be sold at the

LOWEST CASH PRICES.

FARMERS' PRODUCE of all Kinds

Taken in Exchange.

DURHAM STREET, MADOC.

CANNED

Fruits AND *Vegetables*

JAMS, JELLIES, &C.

CANNED APRICOTS,
CANNED EGG PLUMS,
CANNED PEACHES,
CANNED PEARS,
CANNED SUGAR CORN,
CANNED TOMATOES,
CANNED BEANS,
PLUM JAM,
CURRANT JELLY,
PEACH JELLY,
ETC., ETC., ETC.

Gray & M'Gregor

EXTRA CHOICE

SUGAR-CURED HAMS

Spiced Rolled Bacon,

MESS PORK, ETC.

GRAY & M'GREGOR.

CLEARING SALE

OF

Boots and Shoes.

The subscriber now offers for sale,

AT COST PRICES

the balance of Sale Stock now on hand in his shop in the

VILLAGE OF MADOC,

Must be all sold by the 10th of February.

CUSTOM WORK

In all its varieties as usual.

A. MORRICE,

Belleville and Madoc.

MADOC

Livery Stables!

THE undersigned begs to announce that having bought out the

Livery Establishment of Mr. Eugene Johnston,

he is prepared to accommodate the public with

FIRST-CLASS CONVEYANCES

which can be obtained at all hours, and at

REASONABLE RATES

FOR CASH.

He respectfully solicits a share of the public patronage.

Remember the place, D. Ross's Old Stand, opposite R. Simmon's Stables.

J. SHALTRY.

July 26th, 1877. 11

REMOVAL

Of the new Bakery to a more central part of the village, opposite the Post Office.

JOHN C. DALE

Begs to return thanks to the inhabitants of Madoc and the surrounding country for their kind patronage since commencing business, and to inform them that he has rented the shop of Mrs. VanNorman, for a Grocery, and will always keep on hand a choice stock of Candies of his own make.

My cottage bread will be the old English Batch Loaf, which for sweetness and closeness cannot be surpassed.

Furnishings for Socials and Teameetings get up at the lowest possible charge.

A supply of my bread can constantly be found at the store of G. M. Brooks.

REMEMBER THE PLACE,

BAKERY,

..Opposite the Post Office,..

GROCERY,

1st Door East of Chard's Grist Mill.

J. CAMPBELL DALE.

Madoc, Jan. 30th, 1878. 17

SIGN OF THE

BLUE BOOT!

Opposite Harper's Brick Block.

Owing to the hard times for money I am selling

TEN PER CENT. BELOW FORMER PRICES, FOR CASH.

CUSTOM WORK, REPAIRING,

Etc., done in first-class style and on short notice, as I keep none but first-class workmen.

POSITIVELY NO CREDIT.

W. MOORE.

Madoc, Nov. 28th, 1877.

Your Property is safe in the Ottawa, Insure with it.

The Ottawa Agricultural

INSURANCE COMP'Y.

CAPITAL - $1,000,000.

$50,000 deposited with the Government for the protection of policy holders.

Head Office, Medcalf Street, Ottawa

THE above Company insures nothing more hazardous than Farm Property and Private Residences. It covers loss by lightning, if horses or cattle insured are killed on the owner's ground.

Farmers will find it to their advantage to insure in this company, also parties living in isolated residences in towns, as the rates are much lower than those of companies doing a general business. The company insure buildings against loss and damage by lightning, even where fire does not ensue.

R. P. HAMILTON,

Agent.

Office, 27 Campbell Street, Belleville.

Belleville, June 6th, 1877. 10

AGENT AT MADOC:

J. A. ORR, "REVIEW" OFFICE.

HAVE YOU NOT

been fooled long enough with high prices!

HELP US TO

Crush Monopoly.

If you study your personal interest encourage those who will give you the most for your money, and if we cannot show you as good goods, and some better, than you can find in any store here then we don't ask you to buy. We make this remark because some of the merchants have told parties that all our goods are old stock. Call and see for yourselves.

Double-width ulster cloth $1.15 per yard, worth $2.25. Double-width Devon west of England cloth $1.15. Double warp fine wool for suits or coats double-width at $2.50 per yard, sold here lately at $4 and $4.50; same goods not so heavy double width $1.50, usually $2.50 to $3. Various other qualities equally cheap. Waterproof closking double-width 55c. per yard, usually sold at $1.25. Beautiful double-width Seal Skin closking $1, usually $2.50. Best scarlet flanned in market 40c. per yard, well worth 60c. A very heavy wide flanned in scarlet, purple and blue 20c., worth 35c. Beautiful tartan dress goods 17c. per yd, usually 30c to 35c. Heavy check goods, dresses or shirts, 12½c per yd, worth double. Winceys and other dress goods from 7c per yard up. Ready-made coats and pants or to order very cheap. Cardigan Jackets and shirts about half price. Striped twilled cotton and crown ticking about half price. Beautiful all-wool French delaine 17c per yd, worth 30c to 50c, would make nice wedding dresses. Good brown linen, warranted, 12c to 14c per yd, about half what you are paying daily. Beautiful shoulder shawls 50c each, not half price. Large double tartan shawls $2 each. Warranted all linen wide table cloth 28c to 32c per yd. Red and white damask 55 per yd, usually $100. We can show you the best towels in Madoc, and cheap towels from 5c. each up. Border and hemmed pocket handkerchiefs from 3c up. Large table oil cloths for 50c, no better, usual price $1.50. Batting 4c, equal to what you are paying 7c to 10c. Good wool blankets $1.40 per pair, worth $2.50. Large heavy quilts $1.60, worth $3. Beautiful leather mits lined 35c to 45c, selling elsewhere at $1. Warranted kid gloves and mits lined 65c per pair, well worth $1.50. Warranted pure nickelite forks and spoons, Wilkes' make, about half price. Hundreds of other articles at equally low prices. We can show you reading combs for quality the like was never seen here, and over 1000 fine combs at 2c each, or 18c per dozen. 20 dozen horse brushes 18c each. Clothes brushes 18c each. Whitewash brushes 20c. Don't be humbugged for we will guarantee to do everything advertised. *Positively no credit.* Hides, pelts, deacons, butter, lard eggs, oats, wheat, peas, rags, pickings, &c., &c., taken. Delays are dangerous, so come quick and get bargains such as you never saw in your lives before.

B. SCOTT & CO,

Victoria Block,

And near the Grist Mill.

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WILL BE PUBLISHED
EVERY THURSDAY AFTERNOON
AT THE OFFICE,
VICTORIA BLOCK, MADOC
AT THE RATE OF
$1.50 Per ANNUM, POSTAGE PAID,
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Eight cents per line first insertion, and two cents each subsequent insertion.
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Yearly advertisers liberally dealt with, and terms made known on application.
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Proprietors.

C. F. AYLSWORTH, P.L.S. & C.E.,
INSPECTOR OF COLONIZATION ROADS. Madoc. 1

GEO. D. DICKSON,
BARRISTER, &c., Belleville. Money to loan at low rates.

DR. NASH,
OF BRIDGEWATER, will open an office at Madoc, (Moon's Hotel,) on Tuesdays and Fridays. Office hours from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m

G. D. RAWE,
CLERK OF THE SIXTH DIVISION Court, County of Hastings, Commissioner in B. R., &c., &c., Madoc, Ont.

WM. WRAY,
TOWNSHIP CLERK, HUNGERFORD, Commissioner in C. P., Conveyancer, &c.
TWEED, - ONTARIO.

GREAM & HENDERSON,
SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY, NOTARIES, Attorneys, Conveyancers, &c., Madoc.
OFFICE IN VICTORIA BLOCK.

DOUGALL & FALKINER,
BARRISTERS, BELLEVILLE. MONEY to loan on farm property at very low rates.
A. R. DOUGALL. | N. B. FALKINER.

P. G. DUNCAN,
AGENT for Pianos, Organs, and Sewing Machines of all kinds. Also solicits subscriptions for the NORTH HASTINGS REVIEW. 35.

CHARLES BUTLER,
ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES and Licensed County Auctioneer. All orders attended to promptly.
RESIDENCE, - STIRLING, ONT.

FRALECK & BLAIR,
BARRISTERS, &c., No. 27 Campbell St., (opposite New Opera House,) Belleville.
E. B. FRALECK. | HUGH BLAIR.
N. B.—Money to loan at 8 and 8½ per cent on straight loans. 10

E. JAMES,
COUNTY AUCTIONEER, ISSUER OF Marriage Licenses, Insurance Agent, &c. Bridgewater, Ont. Sales attended by the day or on Commission. Orders left at the office of this paper promptly attended to. 7-1y

GEO. W. WALKER,
SURGEON DENTIST, Front St. Belleville, still continues his visits to Madoc village, strictly on the first Monday and Tuesday of every month. Rooms in Mrs. Moon's Hotel. Belleville Office directly opposite the Anglo-American Hotel. 53

EVANS & BOLGER,
PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS, Civil Engineers and Architects, Belleville.
J. D. EVANS, P. L. S., C. E. & A.
T. O. BOLGER, P. L. S.
N. B.—Orders for Surveying may be left at Moon's Hotel, Madoc, and will be promptly attended to. 53

PETERSON & PETERSON,
BARRISTERS, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, Solicitors in Chancery, Insolvency, Mechanics' lien cases, Conveyancers, &c., &c.
OFFICE—Corner of Bridge and Front Sts., over Clarke's Drug Store, Belleville, Ont.
A. M. PETERSON, B.A. C. W. PETERSON, B.A.
Money to loan on improved farm security. Interest 7½ per cent., per annum. 16

Hearts of Oak Lodge,
No. 139, O. Y. B.
A REGULAR meeting of the above Lodge will be held in the Lodge-room, Madoc, **On Thursday Evening, August 1st,** at 8 o'clock, p. m. sharp. Visiting members cordially invited.
J. R. ORR, Secretary.

MADOC LODGE
No. 179, I.O.O.F.
THE next regular meeting of the above Lodge will be held in the Hall, on
Monday Evening, July 22nd,
At 8 o'clock.
N. M. MAYBEE, Rec. Secretary.

MADOC LODGE, NO. 48
A. F. & A. M.
A REGULAR MEETING of the above Lodge will be held at the Masonic Hall,
Tuesday Evening, Sept. 10th,
at the hour of 8 o'clock. A general attendance of members is requested. Visitors are cordially invited. By order,
JAS. O'HARA, Jr., Secretary.

DON'T FAIL
TO READ THE
GREAT STORY
NOW BEING PUBLISHED IN THE
"REVIEW."
Back Numbers sent free to New Subscribers.

North Hastings Review.

JAS. A. ORR & BRO., Proprietors. ["PARTY IS THE MADNESS OF MANY FOR THE GAIN OF A FEW."] TERMS: $1.50 per Annum, $1.25 in advance.

Vol. 2, No. 68. Madoc, County of Hastings, Ontario, Thursday, July 18, 1878. Postage Prepaid.

ORGANS! ORGANS!

W. UNWIN
WOULD state to the people of North Hastings that he is agent for
Blatchford's Celebrated Patent Resonant Chamber Organ
WHICH FOR
SWEETNESS OF TONE, WORKMANSHIP & CHEAPNESS,
cannot be surpassed in the Dominion.
Intending purchasers will do well by calling on me, at my residence
☞ KELLER'S BRIDGE, MADOC,
where they can both see and hear one of these instruments.
N. B.—Testimonials can be shown from some of the most celebrated organists of the day.
GEO. BLATCHFORD, Manufacturer,
21 Mitchell, Ont.

HATS, FURS,
—AND—
MILLINERY.
THE LARGEST STOCK
—IN—
BELLEVILLE.
EVERYTHING at BOTTOM PRICES.
☞ Old Furs Made into Latest Styles.
MUIR & LAWRENCE,
285, Robertson's Block,
BELLEVILLE

PHOTOGRAPH
GALLERY.
I HAVE NOW FITTED UP A
PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY!
IN THE
VILLAGE OF MADOC,
NEXT DOOR TO
SYDMER ROSS' STORE,
AND WILL TRY AS FAR AS I CAN TO MERIT A SHARE OF PUBLIC PATRONAGE.
DAVID MORRICE,
Lately over Mr. Harrison's Bookstore, Belleville.
Madoc, April 17th, 1878.

E. L. WEISS,
Watchmaker & Jeweler
MADOC, ONT.
A GOOD STOCK OF
WATCHES, CLOCKS,
AND JEWELRY
ALWAYS ON HAND.
Gold Watches, Chains and Jewelry
GOT UP TO ORDER,
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
Repairs promptly attended to.
GREAT REDUCTIONS FOR CASH.

PROPERTY FOR SALE.
Land for Sale.
WEST half of Lot 10, in 7th concession of Marmora, (near the Gatling mine,) containing 100 acres, partly cleared. Price moderate and terms liberal. Apply to
S. D. ROSS, Madoc,
Or to R. D. RUSSEL,
27-2m 467 St. Paul St. Montreal

FOR SALE.
A HOUSE and Lot. For terms apply to the owner on the premises.
Also a general assortment of Cooper's work on hand. Parties requiring such would do well to invest in a supply for the season. Terms Cash.
SAMUEL M. TABER,
49-tf. Madoc.

FARM FOR SALE.
BEING Lot No. 8, 14th concession of Huntingdon, containing 150 acres, 500 apple trees on the premises. Good frame barn and log house, well fenced. Also 200 acres composed of Lot No. 10 in the 13th concession, same township. Title to the above indisputable. For further particulars apply on the premises.
47. JOHN BAILEY.

FARM TO RENT OR SELL.
BEING lot 16, in the 12th concession of Huntingdon, containing 200 acres, 100 of which are cleared; 20 acres of cedar swamp, the remainder heavily timbered with maple and beech, and a great quantity of white oak. On the premises are a good log house and a never-failing well, also two springs. For further particulars apply to
JAS. LANDON,
on the premises.
Huntingdon, Dec. 24th, 1877. 29

FARM FOR SALE.
LOT No. 6, 3rd Concession, Thurlow, containing forty-five acres. There is on the premises a good frame barn, and frame house containing five rooms; a good well of water at the door. The land is in a good state of cultivation, within half a mile of Canifton. The gravel road leading from Canifton to Rose's corners runs across the lot. For particulars apply on the premises to
GEORGE DUNCAN.
Thurlow, March 13th, 1878. 51

LOTS FOR SALE
In the Northern part of the Village of Madoc, (Russel Estate)
AT MODERATE PRICES. Terms—one quarter cash, balance in three equal annual payments, 7 per cent interest on unpaid balance. Expenses of conveyancing to be paid by purchasers to vendor's solicitor, (Morgan Jellett, Esq., Belleville.)
Apply to
S. D. ROSS, Madoc,
Or to R. D. RUSSEL, Montreal. 11-6m

Take Notice—Farm for Sale.
BEING composed of the south half of lot 12, in the 6th con., containing one hundred acres, and forty acres adjoining it on the 7th con., of the township of Madoc. On the premises are a good frame barn and stable, comfortable dwelling-house, a good well of water at the door, and both farms well watered with never-failing springs. A thriving young orchard of 100 trees, all grafts. Within half a mile of a good Cheese Factory. Title indisputable. For further particulars apply on the premises to
WM. ELLIS,
45. Proprietor.

VALUABLE
FARM AND MILL PROPERTY
FOR SALE.
PART of Lot No. 6, in the 3rd concession, Township of Madoc, containing 150 acres, on which there is erected a first-class Saw Mill, with plenty of timber in vicinity; Frame House, Kitchen, Wood-house, Frame Barn, Shed, Carriage-house, Stables, and all necessary out-buildings; some Fruit Trees; well watered, well fenced, and about 60 acres under cultivation; within three miles of Madoc village.
Also east half Lot No. 6, 2nd Concession. This Farm is covered with a growth of very superior pine timber which renders it especially valuable.
Title indisputable. Terms made known on application to the undersigned,
JAS. O'HARA, Jr.
Madoc, March 29th, 1877. 1-3m.

MONEY TO LOAN!
THE CANADA
LANDED CREDIT COMPANY,
TORONTO, ONT.
To Farmers of Madoc and Vicinity:
Do you want to pay off a Mortgage?
To build a new House or Barn?
To make improvements by fencing or clearing?
Or for any other purpose?
APPLY TO
The Canada Landed Credit Company.
EIGHT PER CENT. INTEREST
and ample time given, with privilege of paying as soon as you please.
For further particulars apply to
A. F. WOOD,
MADOC.
Madoc April 2nd, 1877. 1
Loans made outside the Company if required, at long or short dates.
A. F. WOOD.

THE ISLE OF THE LONG AGO.

Oh, a wonderful stream is the River Time,
As it flows through the realms of tears,
With a faultless rythm and musical rhyme,
And a broader sweep and a surge sublime,
As it blends with the ocean of years.

How the winters are drifting like flakes of snow!
And the summers like buds between;
And the year in the sheaf—so they come and go
On the river's breast, with its ebb and flow,
As they glide in the shadow and sheen.

There's a magical isle up the River Time
Where the softest of airs are playing;
There's a cloudless sky and a tropical clime,
And a voice as sweet as a vesper chime,
And the Junes with the roses are staying.

And the name of this Isle is the Long Ago,
And we bury our treasures there:
There are brows of beauty and bosoms of snow—
They are heaps of dust, but we loved them so!
There are trinkets and tresses of hair.

There are fragments of song that nobody sings,
And a part of an infant's prayer,
There's a harp unswept and a lute without strings,
There are broken vows and pieces of rings,
And the garments that she used to wear.

There are hands that are waved when the fairy shore
By the mirage is lifted in air;
And we sometimes hear through the turbulent roar
Sweet voices we heard in the days gone before
When the wind down the river is fair.

Oh, remembered for aye be the blessed isle,
All the days of our life till night,
And when evening comes with its beautiful smile,
And our eyes are closing in slumber awhile,
May that Greenwood of soul be in sight.

—*B. F. Taylor.*

HIS FIRST LOVE.

I remember
Meeting you
In September,
Sixty-two.
We were eating,
Both of us;
And the meeting
Happened thus:
Accidental
On the road,
(Sentimental
Episode.)
I was gushing,
You were shy;
You were blushing—
So was I;
I was smitten,
So were you;
(All that's written
Here is true.)
Any money?
Not a bit.
Rather funny,
Wasn't it?
Vows we plighted—
Happy pair!
How delighted
People were!
But your father—
To be sure—
Thought it rather
Premature;
And your mother—
Strange to say—
Was another
In the way.
What a heaven
Vanished then—
(You were seven,
I was ten.)
That was many
Years ago—
Don't let any-
Body know.

PRINTING OFFICE SECRETS.

A properly conducted printing-office is as much a secret as a Masonic Lodge. The printers are not under oath of secrecy, but always feel themselves as truly in honor bound to keep office secrets as though triple oathed. Any employee in a printing-office who willingly disregards this fact in relation to printing-office secrets would not only be scorned by his brethern of the craft, but would lose his position at once. We make this statement because it sometimes happens that a communication appears in a newspaper under an assumed signature, which excites comment, and various parties try to find out who is the author. Let all be saved the trouble of questioning the employees of the printing-office. They are know-nothings on such points as these. On such matters they have eyes and ears, no mouth, and if any fail to observe this rule, let them be put down as dishonorable members of the craft. It is the same in job printing. If anything is to be printed and kept secret, let proper notice be given of the desire for secrecy, and you might as well question the Sphynx as one of the printers, so that even the secret books for lodges may be printed without fear.

The latest case of absence of mind is that of a young lady who, on returning from a walk with her lover the other evening, rapped him on the face and kissed the door.

Keep your promise to the letter, be prompt and exact, and it will save you much trouble and care through life, and win for you the respect and trust of your friends.

CHILDREN AND DIRT.

The New Haven *Register* has been investigating the question of children playing with dirt, and this is the conclusion arrived at: The best plaything for your children is dirt. This teaching may not seem orthodox, but it is true, nevertheless. It is hard to see the clean dress of the morning, wrinkled and begrimed. It is hard to see the rosy cheeks and dimpled hands that we dearly love to kiss covered with dirt almost deep enough to plant potatoes. All this is annoying, but it is almost a necessity to the children's health. The earth is a good mother. From it we came, upon it we live, and to it we shall return. Children naturally love the earth. If they have no little spade they will improvise one from a stick, and dig in the garden. They will run their fingers in the dirt and stir it up, breathing the air that escapes. It seems to be almost instinctive with them. Fresh earth is their delight, and mud-pies a luxury. It is well to dress your children in the morning for dirty work. A cheap calico apron and the oldest pair of shoes they have should go on. If it is pleasant, let them play the whole morning in all the dirt and mud they like. They will have an immense amount of fun, and come in with glistening eyes, rosy cheeks, and hard firm flesh.

FIRE IN AN OIL REFINERY.

LONDON, July 8.—About two o'clock this afternoon an explosion of benzine occurred in the agitators of the London Oil Refining Company's works in East London, and in a few moments the place was in flames. So quickly did the fire spread that before the fire engines arrived on the scene the two agitators, containing about seven hundred barrels, were past all saving. The burning oil burst through the fence to the street, running southerly towards the tool and pipe shops, which were also destroyed. The fire raged for about two hours, but by the strenuous exertions of the fire brigade and the men employed by the Company, it was confined to the agitators and tool shops. A large tank containing 1,000 barrels was several times in imminent danger, but escaped. The loss as far as known amounts to about $12,000. It is understood that the Company have a small insurance.

The Complaint of the Letter H to the Inhabitants of Worcestershire.

"Whereas, by you I have been driven
"From Hope, from Home, from House, from Heaven,
"And placed by your most learn't Society
"In exile, anguish, and anxiety,
"I hereby ask full restitution,
"And beg you'll mend your elocution.

To which the following rejoinder appeared in the next week's paper:—

"Whereas we've rescued you, ingrate,
"From Hell, from Horror, and from Hate,
"From Aodgebill, horsepond, and from Aalter,
"And consecrated you in Altar,
"We think you need no restitution,
"And shall not mend our elocution."

GRUBS IN THE BACKS OF CATTLE.—As usual at this season, correspondents are inquiring about the grubs or worms found under the hides of cattle. These are the young or larval form of the Æstrus Bovis, or gadfly of the ox, which chase and seriously harm cattle, while laying their eggs in Summer and Autumn. Where the flies abound they retard growth and fattening, and in extreme cases cause much fever and derangement of the system, as well as deterioration of the hide by the presence of the larvæ under the skin. But as the fly does not survive the winter, save in this larval form in the skin, it is easily killed out in any district by a uniform destruction of the grubs now to be found under the integument. The parasites will be found mainly in the back, and should be squeezed out of their cysts by strong compression of the adjacent skin, and crushed under foot to destroy vitality and prevent them from burrowing in the soil and undergoing their natural transformation into the fly. If the hole is too small it may be slightly enlarged with a pen-knife so as to allow the easy escape of the grub. The destruction of these parasites by introducing caustic liquids or red-hot irons into the backs is not to be commended, as it leaves a mass of dead matter in the sore to undergo putrefaction, and develops an amount of surrounding inflammation that is altogether unnecessary.

AMONG the countless vagaries and cruelties of parental despotism, none is fuller of harm than the senseless haste in teaching children "their letters." At a time when the little ones are still aglow with the first ecstasies of building life; when their senses hang eagerly upon the varied impressions that greet them in delightful confusion; when their growing minds enjoy the luxury of bringing more delightful order into this, of greeting the mastery over the surroundings, of acquiring knowledge from first sources, and of training skill gathering strength in self-active efforts, parental despotism thrusts a dead book in the child's face, with the peremptory order to learn to read. To the child this order means in most cases: Give up all that is delightful to you, stop thriving, stop growing! He has just commenced to appreciate the living book, whose pages have lain open before his delighted scenes; and he is to exchange this now for meaningless traces of printer's ink.—*The New Education.*

A NURSE AND TWO CHILDREN SWALLOWED BY A QUICKSAND AT NEW ORLEANS.

Much has been said in our daily press against the habit on the part of the drivers dumping on the levee the rice chaff from the mill in the battures. We have been called upon several times to chronicle accidents in these treacherous places, and yet no notice has been taken to warn people of their dangers. On Friday evening two children of a well known and prominent citizen were told to go out and take a walk on the levee to enjoy the river breeze. The nurse, holding the children by the hand, started, and reaching the levee saw across the batture what appeared to be a level of soft and yielding straw. This rice chaff floats and is in thickness about four feet. To the eye it looks like solid ground, covered with the hulls, but beneath this deceptive covering there is a considerable depth of water, and one step in this quicksand and the venturesome party is immediately up to his neck in the chaff, and neither by swimming nor the most violent exertion can he extricate himself. The nurse started to cross this deceptive flat, when she, with the two children, immediately sank. Fortunately she touched bottom just as the chaff came up to her neck, and, by a desperate exertion, she kept the heads of the little ones above until aid came. Her cries for help were heard after awhile and all were rescued. Had the water been a trifle deeper, nurse and children would never have been heard of, and all the detective skill would not ferret out what had become of them.

SUBMARINE SPRINGS.—One of the hottest regions of the earth is along the Persian Gulf, where little or no rain falls. At Bahren the arid shore has no fresh water, yet a comparatively numerous population manage to live, thanks to the numerous springs which burst from the bottom of the sea. The fresh water is got by diving. The diver, sitting in his boat, winds a great goatskin bag around his left arm, the hand grasping its mouth; then he takes in his right hand a heavy stone, to which is attached a strong line, and thus equipped he plunges in and quickly reaches bottom. Instantly opening the bag over the strong jet of fresh water, he springs up the ascending current, at the same time closing the bag, and is hauled aboard. The stone is then hauled up and the diver, after taking breath, plunges in again. The source of these copious submarine springs is thought to be in the green hills of Osman, some five or six hundred miles distant.

Pittsburg, Pa., July 4.—This afternoon a severe storm occurred. A flouring mill in the city was struck by lightning and burned. In Alleghany Valley hail fell, trees were uprooted, railroads washed out, houses on the lowlands inundated, and it is reported several persons are drowned. Many houses were blown over and grain fields laid waste. At the Lutheran picnic at Ross grove a large tree fell, killing ten persons and wounding fifteen, of whom four or five will die.

An erring husband, who had exhausted all explanations for late hours, and had no apology ready, recently slipped into the house about one o'clock very softly, denuded himself gently, and began rocking the cradle by the bedside, as if he had been awakened out of sleep by infantile cries. He had rocked away for five minutes, when Mary Jane, who had silently observed the whole manœuvre, said, "Come to bed, you fool, you! the baby ain't there."

London, July 4.—The Canadian Wimbledon team defeated the Fifth Lancashire Volunteers at Altcar yesterday by ninety-three points, being ahead at every range. The twenty-two Canadians averaged twenty-seven points, which is looked upon as remarkably good shooting.

A big Yankee from Maine on paying his bill in a London restaurant, was told that the sum put down didn't include the waiter. "Wal," he roared, "I didn't eat any waiter, did I?" He looked as though he could though, and there was no further discussion.

A Frenchman just back from a trip to Havre: "You will never catch me travelling by an excursion train again. Why, sir, at the station at Havre I lost my cane and my wife." Then, with his utterance choked with tears—"A new cane, too."

The jury in the case of the Oka Indians, who are charged with cutting the hose on the night that the Catholic church was burned down, were discharged yesterday, not being able to agree. It is said that eleven were for conviction and one for acquittal.

A man was bragging about how much he could stand, but when the red-nosed man standing by asked if he could stand treat, he weakened and was silent.

It is a good thing for some people that Apollo doesn't inhabit the earth nowadays. He was such a fellow for striking a lyre.

An Atlanta man wants the thief who stole his well-bucket and rope, to come back and get the well, as it is of no present use to him.

The Belleville Street Railway, with all the horses, cars, buildings, etc., has been sold to a Mr. Marsh, of Consecon, for $11,300.

Telegraphic communication between Winnipeg and Thunder Bay is expected to be completed within six weeks.

THE TOUR OF THE WORLD
In Eighty Days.

BY JULES VERNE.

This place is an important stopping point in the Pacific, where all the mail and passenger steamers between North America, China, Japan, and the Malay Islands put in. Yokohama is situated on the bay of Jeddo, at a short distance from that immense city, the second capital of the Japanese empire, formerly the residence of the Tycoon, at the time that civil emperor existed, and the rival of Miako, the large city in which the Mikado, the ecclesiastical emperor, the descendant of the gods, lives.

The Carnatic came alongside the wharf at Yokohama near the jetties of the port and the Custom House, in the midst of the numerous vessels belonging to all nations.

Passepartout set foot, without any enthusiasm, on this so curious soil of the Sons of the Sun. He had nothing better to do than to take chance for his guide, and to go at a venture through the streets of the city.

Passepartout found himself at first in an absolutely European city, with its low front houses, ornamented with verandahs, under which showed elegant peristyles, and which covered with its streets, its squares, its docks, its warehouses, the entire space comprised between "Treaty Promontory" and the river. There, as at Hong Kong, and as at Calcutta, there was a confused swarm of people of all races, Americans, English, Chinese, Dutch, merchants ready to sell everything and to buy everything, in the midst of whom the Frenchman found himself as strange as if he had been cast into the Hottentot country.

Passepartout had, it is true, one resource; it was to make himself known at the French or English Consular Agent's establishment at Yokohama; but he hated to tell his story, so intimately connected with that of his master, and before coming to that, he wished to exhaust all other chances.

Then, having gone through the European quarter of the city, without chance having served him in anything, he entered the Japanese quarter, decided, if it was necessary, to push on to Jeddo.

This native portion of Yokohama is called Benten, from the name of a goddess of the sea, worshipped in the neighboring islands. There were to be seen splendid avenues of firs and cedars; the sacred gates of a strange architecture; bridges half hid in the midst of bamboos and reeds; temples sheltered under the immense and melancholy shade of aged cedars, retreats in the depths of which vegetated the priests of Buddhism and the sectaries of the religion of Confucius; interminable streets in which could have been gathered a whole crop of children, rose-tinted and red-cheeked, good little people that might have been cut out of some native screen, and which were playing in the midst of short-legged poodles, and yellowish, tailless cats, very indolent, and very affectionate.

In the streets there was a constant swarm, going and coming incessantly! priests passing in procession, beating their monotonous tambourines; patrolmen, Custom House or police officers, with pointed hats incrusted with lace, and carrying two sabres in their belts; soldiers dressed in blue cottonade, with white stripes, and armed with percussion muskets, guards of the Mikado, enveloped in their silken doublets, with hauberk and cost-of-mail, and a number of other military men of all ranks—for in Japan the profession of a soldier is as much esteemed as it is despised in China. Then, mendicant friars, pilgrims in long robes, simple civilians, with their glossy and jet-black hair, large heads, long bust, slender legs, short stature, and complexions from the dark shades of copper to dead white, but never yellow like that of the Chinese, from whom the Japanese differ essentially. Finally, between the carriages, the palanquins, the horses, the porters, the curtained wheelbarrows, the "norimons" with lac-covered sides, and the substantial "cangue," genuine bamboo litters, were seen moving some homely women, with tightly-drawn eyes, sunken chests, and teeth blackened according to the fashion of the time, taking short steps with their little feet, upon which were canvas shoes, straw sandals, or clogs of worked wood. They also wore with elegance the national garment, the "kiri mon," a sort of dressing-gown, crossed with a silk scarf, whose broad girdle expanded behind into an extravagant knot, which the modern Parisian ladies seem to have borrowed from the Japanese.

Passepartout walked for some hours in the midst of this checkered crowd, looking at the curious and rich shops; the bazaars where are heaped up all the display of Japanese jewelry; the restaurants, adorned with streamers and banners, into which he was interdicted from entering; and those tea-houses in which are drank full cups of the warm, fragrant tea, with "saki"—a liquor extracted from fermented rice—and those comfortable smoking-houses, where very fine tobacco is smoked, and not opium, whose use is almost unknown in Japan.

Then Passepartout found himself in the fields, in the midst of immense rice fields. There were expanding, with flowers which threw out their last perfumes, dazzling camelias, not borne upon shrubs, but upon trees; and in the bamboo enclosures, cherry, plum, and apple trees, which the natives cultivate rather for their blossoms than for their fruit, and which grinning scarecrows protect from the beak of the sparrows, the pigeons, the crows, and other voracious birds. There was not a majestic cedar which did not shelter some large eagle; not a weeping willow which did not cover with its foliage some heron, sadly perched on one foot; while, finally, in all directions there were rooks, ducks, hawks, wild geese, and a large number of those cranes which the Japanese treat as "lords," and which symbolize for them long life and good fortune.

Wandering thus, Passepartout saw some violets among the grass, and said:—

"Good! there is my supper."

CONTINUED ON FOURTH PAGE.

North Hastings Review

MADOC, JULY 18, 1878.

THE TWELFTH IN MONTREAL.

Elsewhere will be found a full account of the proceedings in Montreal on the 12th inst. That the Orangemen should have abandoned their procession at the last moment certainly seemed strange at the time, and caused an intense feeling of disappointment throughout the country, but when the facts of the case were made known it was at once seen that under the circumstances their decision could not have been otherwise. The most important fact in connection with the Orange question was the publication, on the 11th inst., of the opinions of four of the most eminent lawyers in Montreal, declaring the Orange Association an illegal body. This opinion was based on a Lower Canadian statute in existence, according to which all Secret Societies in the Province of Quebec, except Freemasons, are illegal. The St. Patrick's Society addressed a letter to Messrs. S. Bethune, Q.C.; Ed. Carter, Q.C.; T. M. Ritchie, Q.C.; and E. Bernard, Q. C., asking an opinion on the legality of the Orange body, and the following is the text of the reply:—

"The Orange Association referred to being bound by an oath not authorized by law, and containing an engagement of secrecy not required by law, we are of opinion that it is an unlawful combination and confederacy within the meaning of the said Act, ch. 10, of the Consolidated Statutes of Lower Canada, and, consequently, that any meeting of the Society, either in a building or in any of the streets of this city, or in any other place within this Province, is an unlawful meeting or assembly. The right thus to meet or assemble being illegal, it necessarily follows that the walking together of such Society in the streets of Montreal on the twelfth instant will be unlawful."

And as to the effect of this opinion upon the right to walk in procession, we have the following:—

"3. Holding as we do, for the reasons above stated, that the contemplated meeting and procession are unlawful, we are further of opinion that it is not only the right, but the duty, of the conservators of the peace to suppress and disperse any such meeting and procession, should they be held. The law on this subject cannot, perhaps, be better stated than in the following remarks of the Court in the case of the Queen *ex.* Neale *et. al.*, 9 Carrington and Payne, 431:—"It is not only lawful for magistrates to disperse an unlawful assembly, even when no riot has occurred, but if they do not do so, and are guilty of criminal negligence in not putting down any unlawful assembly, they are liable to be prosecuted for a breach of their duty.'"

The Orange authorities will, no doubt, take legal proceedings to test the correctness of this view, especially as on the other hand, Mr. J. S. Archibald, Q. C., Professor of Criminal Law in McGill College, gives it as his opinion that the Orangemen have a right to walk peacefully and quietly to Church, and that the Act can not be construed to regard this as an "unlawful assembly." But even if such were the case, why was it not brought to light weeks ago, and all this trouble and expense saved, or why has a Bill passed in the Legislative Assembly prohibiting Party Processions when the necessary legislation was already in existence? It is quite evident that the Mayor of Montreal was determined to suppress the procession by any means, as is fully shown by the lawless roughs he had sworn in as special constables, whose shameful abuse of the power vested in them has brought disgrace on the municipal government of Montreal. There is no doubt but all this trouble is the result of Mayor Beaudry's criminal inaction on the 12th of July, 1877, and the determined refusal of all authorities to punish the murder of the day. Notwithstanding his proclamation that "no assemblage or gathering of people shall be allowed in the streets or elsewhere in the city," during the whole time he personally beleaguered the small number of unarmed Orangemen in their Hall, there surged and yelled on each side of him thousands of the worst characters that ever formed a mob, and yet no effort was made to disperse them, nor clear the streets, nor would he allow the military to, although repeatedly asked to do so. At the close of the day this worthy Chief Magistrate mounted the balcony of the Court House and harangued the mob, complimenting them upon the "praiseworthy manner in which they had done their duty." In fact the city was entirely under mob rule the whole day, notwithstanding the presence of a large force of the most efficient troops of the Dominion, and the Lieut. General in command himself. That officer was powerless to act, although both himself and soldiers were willing and able to disperse the rioters if asked to do so, but the magistrates who called out the military declined to take the responsibility of opposing the Mayor, in view of the legal opinion published in regard to the Orangemen, and consequently the volunteers were forced to remain inactive and witness the cowardly assaults of the mob and "specials" all day. The loss to the business of the city is estimated at nearly a quarter of a million of dollars, while the expense of the troops and special constables will foot up to about $20,000. This is paying rather dearly for the gratification of the malicious spite and ill-will of the Montreal authorities. Until the Courts decide the legality of the Orange Association in Quebec no further action will be taken by them as a body. The Orangemen arrested were all released on bail the same evening.

THE BATTLE OF THE BOYNE.

The celebration, on the 12th inst., of this great Orange anniversary throughout the County was of the most enthusiastic kind. In this village the Orange and Young Briton Lodges met in their lodge-rooms early in the morning, and on the arrival of the Best and Wannamaker Lodges, marched in procession through the village, and went from here to Reid's corners, Huntingdon, to attend the picnic at that place. The Madoc Young Britons, with their splendid new banner, handsome regalia, and neat dress, presented a fine and very creditable appearance, although only about half the members of the lodge found it convenient to turn out, and by their quiet and orderly conduct, done much to raise the Order in the opinion of the public. At Reid's the procession consisted of sixteen Orange and four Young Briton lodges, and headed by Stirling brass band, marched to Mr. James Haggerty's grove, where dinner was provided and speeches afterwards delivered. It was estimated that fully fifteen hundred Orangemen were present, and the number altogether on the ground must have reached between three and four thousand.

At the Allan Settlement the day was also celebrated by a picnic in aid of the building fund of the Presbyterian Church. After dinner, at which about $160 were realized, addresses were given by Messrs. John Francis and M. Bowell, M.P. There were three Lodges present, besides a large number of others who were not connected with the order.

At Marmora also the brethren had a very successful celebration, five lodges being present, besides a large attendance of others. An appropriate discourse was given by Rev. Mr. Beatty, of Campbellford, and an excellent repast was served by Bro. Mason. After a march through the principal streets they dispersed with cheers for the Queen, the Montreal brethren, and the District Master, all pleased with the proceedings of the day.

THAT BASE BALL MATCH.

In the last issue of the Campbellford *Herald* we find the following communication addressed to the editor of this paper:—

DEAR SIR,—I see by your issue of the 27th, an article written by you, which brings my name before the public, and your statements would have the public believe that I was acting as a mere tool for the Campbellford base ball club. You say that the defeat of the Madoc "Stars" was the result of my partial decision. Now, sir, all I have to say as regards my decision, and my ability as regards the rules of the game, is, that I am prepared to take the field any time with the best man you have in your club, not excepting yourself, as your assertions in the paper would lead us to believe you are an expert at the game, as you state that all my decisions were given against the "Stars" wrongfully. If that was true, why did the Captain allow me to hold the place, as he had the power to object to my ruling? We heard it remarked that your boys said that "if they could not beat us with the bat they could do it with their fists," and I was not much disappointed when I saw your article concerning me. You claim that the "Stars" put five of our boys out in the last innings. That I claim to be utterly false, and I defy you to show of a decision rendered by me in the last innings that was not strictly in accordance with the rules of the game, (which I would advise you to read up before you criticise any more.) There was no objections raised against my decisions, except in the case of R. Bonnycastle. In that case your first baseman tried hard to "enchre" him, but afterwards acknowledged that it was all fair and right. Also on third base when the game with the swell moustache and big jaw, had so much to say. He tried the same thing but afterwards "caved" and said that he did not know how the ball got on the ground. He tried to play sharp but had to acknowledge that it was all right when he found he could not beat us that way. I must do justice to some of your club, and say that I have seldom met finer fellows and that they were manly enough to come to me and ask my pardon, saying they were a little too fast; which was quite correct. I also am requested to say on behalf of the Campbellford club, that they are willing and anxious to meet the "Stars" on our ground, here, and will allow them to have as impartial umpire as they brought with them.

I am yours &c.,

C. S. GILLESPIE.

Campbellford, July 8th, 1878.

We have no intention to engage in a controversy with this gentleman in regard to base ball matters, but we simply desire to correct a few of the statements made above. We will not dispute that Mr. Gillespie may be an excellent base ball umpire, in fact it is just possible that he is one of the best in Canada, certainly we have no desire to take the field against him, but all this does not alter the fact that at the recent match in this place, some of his decisions were unfairly given against the Madoc club, gave the greatest dissatisfaction, and, no doubt, materially affected the result of the game. This was the impression of nearly all who witnessed the game, and, indeed, no other conclusion could be arrived at under the circumstances. The rumor that any of the Madoc boys said they could "beat them with their fists" is utterly without foundation, and we consider it a piece of the greatest impudence for Mr. Gillespie to say such a thing. In the case of R. Bonnycastle, our first baseman does not acknowledge that it was all fair and right. He had the man out, as all know who witnessed the game, with the exception of Mr. Umpire, of course, and it was no dodge of "holding the ball for an instant" either. Had the umpire allowed this man to go out it would have left the Madoc club victors by two or three runs. We, in common with many of those who watched the game closely, know that Mr. Gillespie gave some very partial decisions in favor of his own club, notwithstanding his great "ability as regards the rules of the game." However, it is probable it will be some time before he will be allowed to umpire another game in this village, and the best thing to do is to say no more about the matter.

MURDEROUS ATTACK NEAR NAPANEE.

A YOUNG BRITON SHOT BY A CATHOLIC.

NAPANEE, July 14.—One of the boldest attempts to commit murder was perpetrated yesterday afternoon, between four and five o'clock, on the highway, near Marysville Corners, eight miles west of Napanee. A young man named Samuel Kelly, a Young Briton, while going along the road with a load of brick, passed a man named James White, a Catholic, who sat on the fence. Kelly remarked, "I saw some one looking for you to-day." White remarked, "All right," and named over two or three persons. He then asked if it was Boulton, the policeman of Shannonville. Kelly answered in the affirmative, when White said, "Oh, I shook hands to-day with him. It is all right." White then entered into conversation with Kelly, and finally remarked, "As you are going to return, I will go down with you." He then got up on the rear of the waggon and drew his revolver, and without the least provocation deliberately fired at Kelly from behind. Kelly looked back, and exclaimed, "You have shot me." White replied, "No," jumped off the waggon, put the revolver in his pocket, and ran across the fields. The bullet passed between Kelly's arm and body, and struck the centre of the left thigh, passing down towards the lower part of the knee. A medical man was sent for and probed the wound twice, but the ball is some five inches or more in the flesh, and cannot be extracted as yet. Kelly has no use of his leg, and lies in a critical condition. He states that he had always been on good terms with White, and did not dream of such a dastardly act. White has escaped arrest so far.

The news of the affair spread like wildfire, and the greatest excitement prevailed among the people at Mill Point and Napanee. Last evening about seventy-five obtained livery rigs and conveyances, and went strongly armed in pursuit of the culprit, threatening to hang him like a dog if found. White was perfectly sober at the time. He is stoutly built, twenty-two years of age, and of a sandy complexion. He lives at Tyendinaga Crossing, only a few hundred yards from Kelly's. White tried in the morning to borrow a revolver from a young man named Bellamy, operator at Tyendinaga Station, and on being refused once, returned again and was refused the second time. He then asked the station-master, and stated that he wanted to shoot cats. Mr. Bartlett handed him the revolver, and requested him to return it by five o'clock, which White promised to do. A warrant was out for him for stabbing, and it is stated he had to leave the harvest field to escape arrest. He remarked to the operator that he wanted the revolver to shoot the constable if he tried to arrest him. Young Kelly is about twenty-three years of age, a very quiet and inoffensive young man. He has been employed as switchman at Tyendinaga for several years, and was well liked by all. The excitement over the affair is intense.

NAPANEE, July 15.—It is reported here this evening that White this afternoon shot another man named Robert Harvey while the latter was trying to arrest him. Harvey keeps a small tavern on the boundary between the two counties of Hastings and Lennox. The shot took effect in his breast. The murderer is still at large; but the latest information is to the effect that he has been surrounded in the bush, and that escape is almost impossible. He is well armed and will doubtless defend himself.

NAPANEE, July 16.—A constable named Stratton states that he saw White this afternoon crossing the rear of his farm, three miles west of Napanee, in his shirt sleeves and without any hat on. He was working last towards Kingston. Harvey who was reported shot yesterday by White, was not hurt, as the ball passed through his coat.

White had not been captured at seven p.m. He has been seen several times, and was fired on by Harvey last evening in Dorsey's woods, and is supposed to be wounded, as he shouted "Murder!" and said he was shot, but got over a fence as his pursuer struck at him with a shot gun, and escaped. Kelly is progressing favourably, but the bullet has not been extracted. Close search is still made, night and day, for White.

ATTEMPTED MURDER.

MOUNT BRYDGES, July 12.—About 12.30 to-day the villagers were startled by cries of murder coming from the G. W. R. depot. Nearly all rushed to the scene, when it was found Mr. George, the stationmaster here, had been nearly killed by a person giving his name as McInnes, and that he was from Glencoe. It appears when Mr. George's back was turned McInnes rushed upon him with a fourteen foot scantling, four by four, striking him on the head, saying he would kill him, and inflicting a very severe cut. He then jumped upon Mr. George and pounded him very severely, then seizing a crow-bar he started for the town, when he encountered the villagers. After a desperate fight, he was securely bound and put on board No. 6 express and sent to London, where it is hoped he will be attended to. Drs. McLaren and Moore are attending Mr. George, who it is hoped will recover.

LONDON, July 15.—The father of John McInnes, who was committed for assaulting Mr. George at Mount Brydges last Friday, visited the city on Saturday and stated that his son had been wrong in his head from infancy. Last Monday he was rebuked by his father for some fault, when he flew into a tantrum and left the house, since when nothing was heard of him till Thursday evening when he returned About one o'clock on Friday morning he rose and left the house, and the next time his parents heard of him was on reading the account of the assault in one of the papers. In all probability he will be sent to an asylum for safe-keeping.

THE TWELFTH IN MONTREAL.

MONTREAL, July 12th, 9 a. m.—The Orangemen began to muster in their Hall at seven o'clock armyed in their full regalia, some of them wearing orange lilies. Large numbers of men, evidently hostile to the Orangemen, are congregated in front of the Orange Hall, and occasionally menace those wearing the orange and blue. Once or twice stones were cast through the windows of the Hall, but beyond this no interference of any consequence was here made. Several individual cases of attacks upon Orangemen are, however, reported. One man, whose name has not been learned, while walking along Chenneville-street, wearing an orange lily in his buttonhole, was attacked by half a dozen roughs, and severely wounded about the face. He fled down to St. James-street covered with blood. Among the Orangemen the greatest enthusiasm prevails. On the arrival of the County Master Grant at the Orange Hall at 8:30 he was loudly cheered by a group of his brethren surrounding the entrance. Their ranks are considerably thinned in consequence of a large number serving with the city volunteers, and many others who are compelled to remain at work under penalty of being discharged. Many of them are employed in the Grand Trunk services at Point St. Charles, which, owing to the large number of Orangemen it contains has acquired the title of little Derry. The procession will be considerably smaller than was at first anticipated.

9,30 a. m.—All is quiet, and there is no apprehension of trouble. The troops have all been placed in position, and make a splendid appearance, completely cowering such of the rowdy element as is about the streets. The 53rd and 54th battalions have just marched into Place d'Armes Square, where they will be posted till the Orangemen pass, when they will bring up the rear. The city police are scattered along St. James street, to prevent crowds congregating, and the special constables, with a *posse* of police, are stationed at the Orange Hall, where members of the order are now assembling. At Victoria Square and on Beaver Hall Hill the B A and A Batteries are posted, a company of them being at each corner, and the Lancers at the head of the hill, on the east side of the Square, along which runs a long shed. The 51st Battalion is posted on the top of the shed. All the local corps, Victorias, Prince of Wales, 65th, Garrison Artillery, St. Jean Baptiste, Infantry Co., 5th and 6th Fusiliers, have just marched from the Champ de Mars, where they assembled, to Dominion Square, opposite the Windsor Hotel. They are to be used as a reserve force. This morning about 100 Irishmen arrived from Quebec, and news having been received that they were arriving, the police searched them as they came off the boat, and only one pistol was discovered. Business is wholly suspended, and all the stores on St. James street are closed. There is no sign as yet of the 20,000 men to oppose the procession. Magistrates accompany each detachment of the military.

A member of the Prince of Wales' Rifles Band, named Sharp, while proceeding to his rendezvous this morning was attacked for some unexplained reason by one of the special constables with his baton. He offered no retaliation, but reported the occurrence to Colonel Bond.

The Mayor's special constables, who it must be confessed, are rather a motley and desperate-looking lot, assembled at the Central Station, in the City Hall building, where they were supplied with batons and badges. They are said not to exceed 500, but the number has the appearance of being considerably larger. They are now drawn up in two lines, four deep, in front of the City Hall, ready to march. They will be under the direction of the Mayor and a number of magistrates. Their duty is understood to disperse all groups of men, whether a procession or anything else.

In front of the Orange Hall a large space is kept clear. The regular police, in a serried body, are posted on the opposite side of the street, directly in front of the entrance, and the special constables, in two detachments, four deep, occupy the ground immediately east of the entrance. Several of the windows at the back of the Orange Hall, on Fortification lane, have been broken by a large number of youths and men, who are allowed to congregate there. With this exception no serious mishap has yet occurred, though everybody is in suspense, momentarily expecting a disturbance. The Orangemen are remaining close within their Hall, the Mayor this morning having issued orders to the police to arrest any who ventured to appear on the streets.

11:30 a. m.—About half an hour ago Mr. David Grant and Mr. F. Hamilton, the two marshals on horseback, partly dressed in their regalia, ventured to make their appearance before the Orange Hall, when they were suddenly arrested by order of the Mayor and magistrates associated with him. Five other Orangemen, whose names have not yet transpired, except that of Thomas Ingram, were taken into custody at the same time. The whole affair was so quietly and dexterously performed that no disturbance was created, and they were conveyed to the Central Police Station and the lock-up adjoining the Police Court almost before anybody was aware of the occurrence. The Mayor has given further orders that, by virtue of his proclamation, all Orangemen the moment they venture to emerge from their Hall shall be arrested, and the police will undoubtedly act in accordance with his instructions. It is said bail will not today be accepted for the men arrested, for fear their liberation might lead to the very riots which by their arrest are sought to be avoided. The only colour now visible is an orange and blue flag projecting from the doorway of the Orange Hall.

11:10 a. m.—Nothing has occurred for an hour past. The police and special constables are still drawn up in front of the Orange Hall and the street, at either end, is well guarded, so that none are allowed to approach the hall. There is no diminution of the numbers who throng St. James street and Place d'Armes square, waiting a new development. The Mayor and Ald. Mercer have been for an hour past in conference with the officers of the Orange Order, endeavouring to induce them to abandon the procession. The leaders are willing to submit, but the rank and file insist on the parade, and no conclusion has yet been arrived at. Meanwhile the Orange band is regaling the mob with party tunes from an upper window. The Mayor assured the Orangemen that if they would take off their regalia and disperse quietly he would afford them protection to their homes. There is no possibility now of a procession, as the Mayor has a large enough force to arrest all the Orangemen. About 200 in all are in the hall. The special constables are a motley crew, and displayed their sense of duty by cheering vociferously when the five Orangemen were arrested. The mob is apparently good natured enough, and show no disposition to create trouble, which may, perhaps, be attributed to the presence of the military.

11:40 a. m.—It has just been decided to have no procession. The police are to escort the Orangemen to their homes.

An attack was made on an Orangeman on Craig street, but he was quickly rescued, and did not sustain much injury.

12:15 p. m.—The Orangemen have just agreed upon three resolutions, which are being formally drawn up for presentation to the Mayor. The first is that they consent to forego the procession under protest; second, they ask the Mayor to disperse the mob, so that they may go quietly to their homes; and third, they ask that the Orangemen be guarded by police this evening. The Mayor will probably accede to their request. Police Magistrate DesNoyeres has refused bail for the Orangemen arrested. They number six. Ald. Mercer offered to go bail, but DesNoyeres stated that in view of the excited state of the city, it would be injudicious to release the men until the evening.

A row occurred a few minutes ago among the crowd at the east end of St. James street, when a man displaying Orange colours, was chased by the mob. He ran down St. Lambert's hill and into a tobacconist's store, on Craig street. He was followed by the crowd, who threw him down, tramping on him, kicking and pounding him. A detective rushed in to save the man, and was struck on the head with a stone and wounded seriously. The man was rescued, but is in a precarious condition.

Mayor Beaudry has occupied a seat all morning on St. James-street, directly opposite the Orange Hall, where he can conveniently direct the movements of the constabulary. He appears to be satisfied and pleased that his plans are being so successfully worked out, and is resolved to continue to proceed as heretofore. In conversation with your reporter about noon his Worship stated he was confident if the Orangemen ventured to form into procession very serious consequences would ensue, and his only object was to prevent bloodshed. He remarked that it was necessary to observe moderation in regard to such matters. With regard to the Orangemen who have been arrested, he stated that the object was to make their trial a test case to settle once for all the question of the legality of the Orange Association and procession. He expressed the hope that the excitement would quiet down speedily this afternoon, and said that it was intended as soon as the fear of disturbance to-day was removed to liberate the incarcerated Orangemen on bail.

The Orange Hall continues in a state of siege at the hands of the civil forces. The inmates are beginning to feel the need of food, and some endeavors have been made with imperfect success to convey some refreshments inside. Telegrams have been sent by the Orangemen to their brethren in Toronto, Kingston, and Ottawa, explaining the situation, and replies have been received from Kingston stating that 4,000 men are ready to leave when wanted, from Ottawa that three thousand are prepared to come at once, and from other places to the same effect.

Judge Coursol has been the means today of preventing a couple of rows, and of probably saving one man's life. This afternoon a man was attempting to enter the Orange Hall, when a Young Briton pushed him back. Immediately a number of special constables rushed to the scene, and an altercation ensued. A serious row was feared, but was happily avoided by the tact of Judge Coursol, who was present, and admonished the constables not to interfere. As a man passed along Gosford-street wearing a blue ribbon he was attacked, and would have been severely wounded had not His Honor interfered. Shortly after another man, also wearing a blue emblem, came in sight and was received with shouts and other cries of indignation; a crowd of roughs pounced on him and commenced to belabour him under the very eyes of a constable, who made no effort in his behalf, calmly looking on as if no duty devolved upon him. Mr. Lanfion, who keeps a saloon close by, however, acted the part of a Good Samaritan, and, opening his door, pulled in the unfortunate, who by this time was considerably used up.

6 p.m.—The long suspense of the day has at last been relieved. About 5:30 p.m. the Mayor granted the protection of the regular police to enable the Orangemen, who had been penned up in their hall during the entire day, to go home. Up to that time they had been afraid to accept the Mayor's proffered protection. Sir Selby Smyth stated to your reporter a few moments ago that under those circumstances he had offered Mayor Beaudry the troops to escort the Orangemen home if he would request them to do so. His Worship, however, refused to ask for the troops. The General further stated that the military were just about to be marched to their several quarters for the night.

The Orangemen having accepted the protection of the regular police a large number of cabs were engaged, and one by one took about half a dozen Orangemen at a time from the hall. As each cab made its way through the dense throng on St. James street cheer after cheer rent the air, some being the cheers of sympathy, but others those of triumph, either real or imaginary. A large proportion of the crowd, however, greeted them with hoots, yells, and execrations, in which it is painful to say no small number of the special constables joined. In about half an hour, and before six o'clock, all the Orangemen had been removed from their hall, and safely ran the gauntlet of the menacing thousands through whom they passed.

Scarcely had the intensified excitement which this occurrence caused become modified than a fresh circumstance rose to renew it. The last cab carrying away the Orangemen had arrived at about Victoria Square when the great body of the military which had been stationed on Dominion Square appeared coming down Beaver Hall Hill on their way to the Champ de Mars. The staff officers mounted rode in front, followed by a battery of artillery, a troop of cavalry, and half a dozen battalions of infantry, most of the last named with fixed bayonets. The line of military stretched from Dorchester street through Beaver Hall Hill, Radegonde and St. James streets, all the distance to the Court House. As the troops passed along they were heartily cheered by the crowds on the streets and in the windows of the buildings, but a few rowdies could not restrain their feelings, and actually groaned at the troops as they passed.

Immediately after the military had passed through St. James street the special constables, who had been stationed all day near the Orange Hall, marched to the Central Station, where a large number of them were disbanded and disarmed, the service for which they were brought into existence having been performed. The appearance and conduct of these men were the subject of a good deal of criticism to-day. From seven o'clock this morning, when one of them struck a volunteer because he was whistling a party tune, till they were dismissed from duty, the great majority of them have shown themselves to be animated by one purpose, to terrify the Orangemen, and that purpose has carried some to extremes which judgment and justice could not approve. They have certainly endeavored to keep the peace, but only in one direction. While keeping the Orangemen in narrow bounds—even attempting to lay hands on them when their interference was uncalled for—they have overlooked an amount of license on the part of those hostile to the Orangemen that bordered on offence against the law. It was impossible to approach them without perceiving that they were much excited, and that they sometimes preserved a calm exterior with difficulty. They scrutinized everybody with marked suspicion, and on the slightest pretext were delighted to exercise the authority they had obtained for a day. Perhaps the most extreme instance of the arbitrary conduct of the special constables was this afternoon, when they rescued a prisoner whom detective Cinq Mars had arrested in the scuffle. The detective was badly injured about the head. He afterwards declared that he could count out one hundred gaol-birds among the five hundred. It was a common, though bitter, expression in the mouths of many people to-day that mob-law prevailed in Montreal—that, as one man put it, liberty had gone to sleep. The rumor was that the Irishmen here sent a telegram this afternoon to New York saying with candid self-gratulation that the Irish ruled Montreal, and that the military had to "cave in," but as all sorts of rumors are flying about this may be taken with a grain of salt.

The names of those who were arrested were D. Grant, County Master; Fred. Hamilton, Grand Marshall; F. Ingram, Assistant Grand Marshall; A. M. Grofn, Alex. Gibson, Jno. Lilburn, and John Cromwell. Mr. Grant was released immediately after being arrested, and the other six were conveyed to gaol.

The troops manifested great uneasiness in their forced inactivity to-day. Many of them could not restrain the expression of a desire to let the mob see the points of their bayonets. An old lady, who is no doubt the type of many others, jeeringly remarked to some of the infantry who were lounging about the steps of a store on Victoria-square, "You might as well have stopped at home to-day for all the good you have done." Another lady walked boldly down Beaver Hall Hill with an Orange lily in her bonnet, and when passing some of the volunteers the officer in command could not restrain his men, who cheered her enthusiastically.

MONTREAL, July 14.—Last evening when the train having on board the 53rd and 54th batts. of Sherbrooke and Richmond was stopping at the Junction, a crowd of men and boys gathered around and began to stone the cars, some of the stones smashing through the windows and striking the volunteers. This exasperated the volunteers so much that they raised the windows and presented the muzzles of their rifles towards the menacing crowd. This caused them to rush off, and a few shots were fired after them. Some of them were injured, and it is reported that one boy is killed. One fellow who had his rear to the enemy will have to stand while eating for some time to come.

MONTREAL, July 15.—The volunteers are just now meeting with harsh treatment at the hands of the Catholic mob. Yesterday a gang of men, who seemed to be organized under a leader, attacked one of the men of A Battery near the market, on St. Lawrence street. The soldier was perfectly cool and collected, telling the mob his sword was given him for service, and, if they did not let him alone, he would use it on some of them. He finally got away without hindrance. On Saturday night six volunteers, while returning to Point St. Charles, were met by a mob at Wellington bridge, who assaulted them with stones. One of the six was struck on the head, receiving a severe wound. Henry Gillard, a volunteer, was assaulted by rowdies on Laguchetiere street. The police of Gain street station found the unfortunate man and got Dr. Bachard to dress his wounds. A couple of gunners of Stevenson's battery were proceeding along St. Joseph street on Saturday evening when three loafers accosted them as "Orange——" etc. One of the gunners drew his sword as one of the men came to close quarters, and the other gunner drew and cocked his revolver ordering the assailants off. A party of the 5th Fusiliers was stoned on Craig Street on Saturday evening, but though the stones flew thickly the men escaped unhurt. Application is about to be made to the Government for the formation of a Catholic battalion in the city. Capt. Kirwin made a similar application last winter and was refused on the ground of economy.

BRANTFORD, July 15.—Inspector Moore, of this city, and two detectives were in the village of Scotland on Saturday having some liquor cases tried. After the cases were over it is said Moore and the detectives were set upon by parties there, who threw stones at them. Moore drew his revolver and fired, the ball grazing the leg of Mr. Mongie, hotel-keeper, of Mount Pleasant. The case is now being tried here.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

I HEREBY give notice, forbidding any person or persons harboring or trusting my wife, Mary Reid, on my account, as I will not be responsible for any debts she may contract, as she has left my bed and board without any just cause or provocation.

ROBERT REID.

Limerick, July 8th, 1878. 68-3

VOTERS' LIST, 1878.

Municipality of the United Townships of Marmora and Lake,

IN THE COUNTY OF HASTINGS.

NOTICE is hereby given that I have transmitted or delivered to the persons mentioned in the third and fourth sections of *"The Voters' List Act,"* the copies required by said section to be so transmitted or delivered of the list, made pursuant to said Act, of all persons appearing by the last revised Assessment Roll of the said municipality to be entitled to vote in the said municipality at Elections for members of the Legislative Assembly and at Municipal Elections; and that said list was first posted up at my office at Marmora village, on the 13th day of July, 1878, and remains there for inspection.—Electors are called upon to examine the said list, and if any omissions or any other errors are found therein, to take immediate proceedings to have said errors corrected according to law.

WILLIAM PHILLIPS,
Clerk of the said municipality.
Marmora, July 15th, 1878. 68

VOTERS' LIST, 1878.

Municipality of the Township of Huntingdon,

COUNTY OF HASTINGS.

NOTICE is hereby given that I have transmitted or delivered to the persons mentioned in the third and fourth sections of *"The Voters' List Act,"* the copies required by said section to be so transmitted or delivered of the list, made pursuant to said Act, of all persons appearing by the last revised Assessment Roll of the said municipality to be entitled to vote in the said municipality at Elections for members of the Legislative Assembly and at Municipal Elections; and that said list was first posted up at my office at Huntingdon, on the 10th day of July, 1878, and remains there for inspection.—Electors are called upon to examine the said list, and if any omissions or any other errors are found therein, to take immediate proceedings to have the said errors corrected according to law.

J. G. FOSTER,
Clerk of the said municipality.
Huntingdon, July 10th, 1878. 68

VOTERS' LIST, 1878.

Municipality of the Township of Madoc.

COUNTY OF HASTINGS.

NOTICE is hereby given that I have transmitted or delivered to the persons mentioned in the third and fourth sections of *"The Voters' List Act,"* the copies required by said section to be so transmitted or delivered of the list, made pursuant to said Act, of all persons appearing by the last revised Assessment Roll of the said municipality to be entitled to vote in the said municipality at Elections for members of the Legislative Assembly and at Municipal Elections; and that said list was first posted up at my office at Madoc, on the 13th day of July, 1878, and remains there for inspection.—Electors are called upon to examine the said list, and if any omissions or any other errors are found therein, to take immediate proceedings to have the said errors corrected according to law.

J. R. KETCHESON,
Clerk of the said municipality.
Madoc, July 13th, 1878. 68

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CORRESPONDENCE.

We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions of our correspondents.

To the Editor of the REVIEW.

SIR,—I have long perused with interest your comical clippings, but it was with feelings of the profoundest amusement that I read "A Reader's Reply to the New Gilpin," which appeared in your impressions of July 4th. Truly, I opine, that had Gilpin been aware of the presence in the vicinity of such an accomplished rhymester, like Ague-cheek, he would have seen him——ere he had fought him.

Where on earth did the fellow obtain his tangled luxuriance of balderdash from, and what does he mean by it all? Would he kindly favor the "polished few," at no distant period, with an explanatory commentary on the text, and also inform the interested public whether he was suffering from an attack of brain fever at the time of incubration, or whether he was simply drunk? We would like to be enlightened more particularly upon the following points:—What is an incision, and what sort of a perfume has it? How can any single sinner be of Japhet's race, and of Ham's too? What is soothing balm? Whiskey? or essence of nigger? What in the name of Webster is a "Darkie's track?" and how can one's face be whiter, or one's heart blacker than said track? As to the point and putty verse, Mr. Editor, it made me feel real bad, and I thought of home and mother, and childhood's happy days, the verse is so sweetly simple, and the rhyme so artless, so original, and withal so classic. Ah, that verse must have had birth in a great brain! What on earth paying a preacher has to do with hugging girls, Darwin only knows! or why a preacher should be dragged into the argument at all, must forever be a puzzle to the uninitiated. Surely "A Reader" would pay his pastor if necessary, would he not? Or would he prefer to fleece him as well as hard working, defenceless women? The girls are next warned to be on their guard. No need, O "Reader!" Doings such as are here suggested were rife long before Gilpin's advent, or the records of the township belie themselves strangely. If I mistake not, a degenerate son has had something to do with the writer personally before to-day, and it is "a wise son that knows his own father" in certain localities. But what a filthy mind must it have been to have evolved such a debased sentiment, to advise girls, the girls of his own neighbourhood, perhaps of his own family, to beware of falling into the meshes of a sin, the very mention of which should call a blush to the cheek of any virtuous maiden, is a crime against morality as it is against decency, the currish outpouring of a currish heart, worthy however of the miserable scribbler, who doubtless speaks from the fullness of his own experience on the matter in question. The trampling over the dead is another original tit bit of the accomplished "Reader." Not the remotest reflection was cast upon the memory of the dead in the original satire—though I doubt whether the grave itself should be made the medium for concealing errors and misnomers committed during life—it was the living who were the objects of attack. But the guilty consciences of the survivers at once interpreted the allusions aright, proving the truthfulness of the writer's statements. However, "Reader" gets very addlepated just about this part of his doggerel, and seems to be in doubt whether he has been *hired* to denounce Gilpin as a brainless, worthless specimen of the *genus homo*, or to hold him up to admiring posterity as an accomplished poet, smiling sunny!! black!!! So on, ad infinitum. I raise my hat to the adjectives, and bow deeply my thanks, metaphorically of course, to the poetaster.

Having startled the rules of composition and frightened the muses into fits, our heaven-born genius next sets himself a little in mathematics, and advises the compilation of an arithmetic, though for what purpose unless it be to aid him in calculating the interest due to a certain lady cruelly mulcted of $500, I cannot understand. The remainder of this very unique composition cannot be fairly criticised, for it cannot be understood, at least by any sane member of society. It may be inferred, nevertheless, in a general way, that the accomplished author, like Dundreary in the play, means one thing but always manages to get out another, for how any one can get "weary of staying" and yet "return," or how "authership" can be *heard*, or why "Reader" should plagiarize from the New Gilpin is beyond limited powers of comprehension. Doubtless these are mere eccentricities of genius which will be elucidated before long. Truly in imagination I see "the poet's eye in fine frenzy rolling." Why the dickens does "A Reader" confine his inspirations to a local newspaper? Why not publish his rabid effusions in the pages of Scribner or Harper? and have an astounded world worshipping at his feet, offering him barrels steeped in incense (sublimated quintessence of nigger), and echoing his praises to the highest heavens. *O tempora! O mores!* What a revolution would be effected in letters!

JOHN GILPIN.

Large Eggs.

The season for large hens' fruit is not yet over, Mr. D. Farrell having sent us a day or two ago a couple of eggs which weighed 7 ounces and measured respectively 8 and 6½ inches round.

Teachers' Examination.

The Examination of Teachers for Third Class Certificates commenced in this village on Monday, and will close to-day. There were forty-three applicants, but only thirty-nine put in an appearance. Much dissatisfaction is justly expressed with the Algebra paper.

Personal.

E. O. Bickford, Esq., of Toronto, one of the new proprietors of the B. & N. H. R., accompanied by ex-Ald. Manning of the same place, saw in the village yesterday. Nothing, however, of importance in railway matters has transpired.

Mr. G. W. Sine, formerly of this place, now of Orillia, arrived here on Tuesday last. He expresses himself highly pleased with his new place of residence.

Messrs. W. Seymour, D. Wishart, and H. R. Wood, arrived home on Saturday evening last, from Brantford, where they had been attending the Collegiate Institute.

O. Y. B. District Meeting.

The quarterly meeting of the O. Y. B. District of Hastings, was held in the Orange Hall, Belleville, on Tuesday evening last. Bro. Chas. Gillen, W. M., presiding. Bros. M. Bristol and J. A. Orr represented the Madoc Lodge, and representatives were also present from the Belleville, Trenton, Tweed and Foxboro lodges. The office of District Deputy Master having been declared vacant, Bro. M. Bristol was unanimously elected. The next meeting of the District Lodge will be held in the village of Madoc, on Wednesday, October 16th, at 7:30 p.m.

Disgraceful.

One of the most disgraceful rows which we have ever witnessed took place here a few days ago, the parties concerned being Patrick Waters and three of his sons, all of whom were intoxicated, and fighting with each other like so many savages. They were finally separated and sent home, one of them being pretty badly cut up about the head.

The Felt Hats which Wm. Johnson & Co. of Belleville are offering at $1 each, are worth $1.50. ex. See them. ex

Crop Prospects.

Most of our farmers are now busy at work in the harvest fields, and reports all go to show that the yield will be one of the best in this section for many years. A large quantity of barley and rye has already been cut and housed, while the extreme dry weather has had the effect of ripening other grains very fast. New barley has already been offered for sale on the Trenton market, and is described as an excellent sample.

$3 Silk Hats for $2, $4 Silk Hats for $2.50, $5 Silk Hats for $3.50, at Wm. Johnson & Co's, in Belleville.

Honesty the Best Policy.

A week or two ago Mr. Godfrey Gabell, of Herschel, while coming from Bridgewater to this village, had the misfortune to lose his pocketbook, containing some $70. Mr. Gabell was not aware of his loss until arriving here, and it was then too late to make any search, but next morning he started out to see if he could find any trace of his property. Fortunately it had fallen into the hands of an honest man, Mr. Peter Murphy, jr., of the 11th con. of Madoc, who at once returned it to the owner, on his giving a description of the missing property. Mr. Gabell was, of course, overjoyed at his good luck, and left an order with Mr. Louis Weiss to make an extra fine pair of boots for the finder.

This Spring Wm. Johnson & Co. of Belleville have bought over *one hundred dozen* of new Hats, at prices varying from 40 to 75 per cent less than regular prices, and they are selling them at corresponding reductions.

COUNTY AND DISTRICT NEWS.

Campbellford is rejoicing over a number of new sidewalks this summer.

A new grain elevator is in course of erection at the G.T.R. station, Brighton.

The drive of logs has commenced on the Trent, and employment is thus given to a large number of hands, sorting and rafting.

There were upwards of fifty applicants for admission to the Campbellford High School at the recent Entrance Examinations.

Friday, the 2nd day of August, has been proclaimed by the Mayor of Belleville as a Civic Holiday. Excursions and picnics will be the order of the day.

A yearling calf was caught up by the cow-catcher on the morning express, G. T. R., and carried into Grafton station, a distance of over three miles without sustaining the least injury.

On Wednesday morning last the stables of E. Dafoe, East Trenton, were destroyed by fire, along with a couple of sleighs and harness. Origin of the fire unknown.

Oh for the blessed rain to cool our heated bodies!—*Trenton Courier.*

We respectfully suggest that in order to relieve that Editor from his sufferings some of his friends throw him in the river. He ought to be kept cool.

Two young men started to cross the bay from Trenton in a small sail boat, on Wednesday last, but when a short distance out the boat capsized, and they enjoyed all the benefits of a cold water bath for upwards of an hour, before they were noticed and rescued.

The Campbellford Woolen Factory is to be rebuilt, the preliminary arrangements for its construction having been entered into, and the work to be pushed forward immediately. As far as is known at present, the building is to be of the same dimensions, stocked with the same quantity of machinery, run on as large a scale, and will employ the same number of hands as formerly. This is a spirit of enterprise which deserves every encouragement.

According to the Campbellford *Herald* a considerable business is being done near that place in the exportation of frogs to the United States, for food. The *Herald* was informed that one man lately captured eleven hundred in one day, and others catch from two to four hundred per day. They are sold at the rate of one cent each, but when caught in such quantities a very profitable business is done. A small fortune is awaiting some one who will embark in the business here, as their numbers must be enormous in the swamps around the village and Moira Lake, as evinced by the never-ceasing nightly bellowing. Here's a chance for those who are looking for "pleasant and profitable" employment.

Two Thousand Fold.—People may boast of their tall rye all they please, but there is no money in that—it is only show. It is left for North Fredericksburgh to take the lead in what pays. On Thursday morning Mr. Abram Woodcock left at our office a stool of rye, containing forty-one stalks, each bearing a well filled and developed head, of rye. These heads averaged fifty sound plump grains—2,050 grains of rye from the single grain, or over two thousand fold. Let the tall rye triflers come down to business and beat this if they can.—*Napanee Beaver.*

The first licensed distillery in Manitoba was opened on Friday. Reports from Qu'appelle say that Buffalo is plentiful there.

When in Belleville remember that Wm. Johnson & Co. can offer you great bargains in Hats. There is only about thirty dozen of the old stock of Hats left, these they offer at 25c and 50c each. The 25c ones were formerly sold at $1, and the 50c ones were $2 and $2.50 each.

The Berlin Congress held its last sitting on Saturday, when the definitive treaty of peace—in future to be known in history as The Treaty of Berlin—was signed by the plenipotentiaries. The treaty contains fifty-eight articles, twelve of which, according to the text published by the *Times*, refer to Bulgaria; nine to the new province of Eastern Roumelia; one to the Russian occupation, which is fixed at nine months from the date of signature; one to the Austrian occupation of Bosnia and the Herzegovina; seven to Montenegro; nine to Servia; fifteen to Roumania and the Danube; two to Greece and Crete, and one to the question of religious equality in the Ottoman dominions. One article remains to be accounted for, and it will be noticed that by this arrangement no mention is made of either the Dardanelles or Armenia. At Friday's sitting of the Congress Bismarck moved that a supplementary conference be held in the autumn either at Berlin or at Constantinople, but as Lord Salisbury declared his inability to accede to any proposal interfering with the immediate submission to the British Parliament of papers relative to the Eastern settlement the motion was thrown out. The proceedings of the Congress were concluded on Saturday night with a State banquet given by the Crown Prince, at which all the European representatives, with the exception of Prince Gortschakoff and Earl Beaconsfield, were present. It is understood that the English and Russian diplomats have come to an agreement upon a basis for an Anglo-Russian understanding, and Austria is said to be negotiating an arrangement with the Porte similar to the Anglo-Turkish Convention, with a view to the maintenance of the integrity of European Turkey.

The Roumanian Government has decided to accept the Dobrudscha in exchange for Bessarabia, and to accept the decisions of the Congress relative to the Jews.

The British Government is engaged in perfecting arrangements for the military and administrative government of Cyprus. Railways are to be introduced in the island, a submarine cable laid to Alexandria, thus securing direct communication with England, and a scheme for the construction of a Euphrates valley railway is on foot, with the Duke of Sutherland at its head.

Utica, N.Y., July 15.—Cheese market active; 12,000 boxes sold; 4,000 commissioned; leading price, 8⅛c; 4,000 boxes at that price; average price, 8c; 7⅞c low.

London, July 15.—The only sales reported at the regular weekly cheese fair were one lot of 300 boxes and another of 200 boxes June make, which sold at 8c.

Little Falls, N.Y., July 15.—450 dairy cheese sold at 5 to 6⅞c; 8,500 factory sold at 8c; 3,000 at 7⅞c. Market firmer, averaging ⅛c higher than last week. Butter at 14 to 16c.

Belleville Markets.

Wheat,	$0 90 to $0 95
Barley,	0 35 to 0 40
Rye,	0 56 to 0 00
Oats,	0 30 to 0 31
Peas,	0 58 to 0 60
Butter,	0 07 to 0 16
Eggs,	0 08 to 0 10
Potatoes, per bush	0 60 to 0 64
Flour, per bbl	5 00 to 0 00
Sheepskins,	0 55 to 1 25
Hides,	4 00 to 6 50

Madoc Markets.

Flour, per brl	$5 00 to $0 00
Wheat, per bushels	1 00 to 0 00
Rye, "	0 50 to 0 00
Oats, "	0 25 to 0 00
Barley, "	0 50 to 0 00
Peas, "	0 60 to 0 00
Potatoes, "	0 40 to 0 00
Eggs, per doz	0 08 to 0 00
Butter, per lb	0 12 to 0 13
Hides, per cwt	4 00 to 0 00

STRAYED.

STRAYED on the premises of Lot No. 9, in 3rd con. of the township of Elzevir, on Friday, June 28th, a Black Mare, with a poke on. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

MICHAEL LANGLEY,
Elzivir, July 9th, 1878. 67-4t.

NOTICE.

ALL orders on the Treasurer of the Township of Madoc, properly signed by the Clerk of said municipality, will be paid by John Dale & Son, Madoc.

JOHN N. MOORE,
Township Treasurer.
Madoc, June 19th, 1878. 64

BLACKSMITHING.

THE undersigned having rented the Blacksmith Shop formerly occupied by Mr. C. Thrasher, is prepared to do all kinds of jobbing on shortest notice and at reasonable rates. First-class Horse shoeing a specialty. Remember, 10cts., cash; 12½ credit. New shoes, 25cts.

Give me a trial; satisfaction guaranteed.

JAMES JOHNSTON.
Madoc, May 9th, 1878. 58-6m.

CLIPPER MILLS.

ALL kinds of Sawed Lumber and Shingles constantly on hand, or cut to order on the shortest notice at the Clipper Steam Saw and Shingle Mills.

Also CASH paid for

PINE AND CEDAR SHINGLE BOLTS, AND BASSWOOD LOGS.

F. J. DRAKE.
Hog Lake, July 3rd, 1878.

North Hastings GRIST MILL.

NOTICE of PARTNERSHIP.

THE undersigned beg to inform the inhabitants of Madoc and vicinity that they have entered into partnership, and are now better prepared than ever to supply their customers with first-class

FLOUR, FEED, BRAN
CORNMEAL, SHORTS,
PEAS, OATS, LUMBER, &c.
Highest Cash price paid for Wheat.

A. L. SAGAR,
ROBT. THOMSON.
Madoc, May 29th, 1878. 61.

Railway Bakery.

THE undersigned having been disappointed in visiting the old country this summer intends giving the public the benefit of it in

CHEAP BREAD,

and having purchased

100 Barrels of Flour

at a low figure, is prepared to furnish

BREAD,
CAKES,
PASTRY,
&C., &C.

AT LOW PRICES.

My Bread will be manufactured on the Old Country System.

PATRONAGE SOLICITED.

A CHOICE STOCK OF

FAMILY GROCERIES

on hand, which will be sold at bottom price for cash.

J. HARPER.
Madoc, June 27th, 1878. 65

WALL PAPER!

A LARGE ASSORTMENT,

CHEAPER THAN EVER

TO BE SEEN AT

C. G. WILSON'S

MEDICAL HALL.

B. & N. H. R'Y

GREAT EXCITEMENT!

The Subscriber is just receiving a new stock of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,
BOOTS AND SHOES, ETC.

and in order to make room for it he will sell the present stock

AT COST, FOR CASH,

for the next thirty days. If you want to get genuine bargains give us a call before purchasing elsewhere. All kinds of Farmers' Produce taken in exchange at highest market prices.

BLACKSMITHING

and all kinds of general jobbing done on short notice and at lowest prices.

N.B.—All parties indebted to the undersigned are requested to call and settle by cash or note before the 15th January next, and save costs.

W. A. ROBLIN, Keller's Bridge.
Madoc, Dec. 20th, 1877. 38

NOTICE.

THE partnership heretofore existing under the name of Bowen & Ellis was this day dissolved by mutual consent.

D. BOWEN.
E. ELLIS.

Madoc, May 8th, 1878.

D. Bowen will pay all debts against the late firm and to whom all debts must be paid.

All outstanding accounts must be paid on or before the 18th day of June next.

Remember the place, opposite the New Post Office.

D. BOWEN.

D. BOWEN,

BAKER AND CONFECTIONER

is prepared to supply the public of

MADOC AND VICINITY

WITH

BREAD,
CAKES,
CONFECTIONERY,
PASTRY,
ETC., ETC.

Of the very best quality, and at lowest prices for Cash.

Remember the place, opposite Bristols' Carriage Factory, Division Street.

JOHN G. DEANS

Chemist and Druggist,

Keeps constantly on hand a

CHOICE STOCK

—OF—

DRUGS,
PATENT MEDICINES,
Fancy and Toilet Articles.
BRUSHES, PERFUMERY,
STATIONERY,
CONFECTIONERY
LAMP CHIMNEYS & WICKS.

AN EXCELLENT ASSORTMENT

—OF—

Field, Flower and Garden Seeds.

GREAT DRESS GOODS SALE.

Sweeping Reductions

THOMAS CROSS

Proposes to offer all his surplus stock of DRESS GOODS on Saturday, June 15th, and following days, until all is closed out, at prices that will astonish every one. His plan is not to carry goods over, hence prices will be made to force their sale. Ladies will find it greatly to their advantage to call early and see at what wonderfully low prices these Dress Goods will be sold.

THOMAS CROSS.

Madoc, June 13th, 1877.

Stoves & Tinware.

If you want good

COOKING, BOX, OR PARLOR STOVES

CALL AT CHOWN'S

DIVISION ST., REED'S BLOCK,

Where you will find a good assortment, together with all kinds of Tinware, on hand or made to order. Furnaces, Eavetrough, and all kinds of Job work attended to. Remember the place, opposite Orr's blacksmith shop.

22 GEORGE CHOWN.

GOLD. Great chance to make money. We need a person in every town to take subscriptions for the largest, cheapest and best illustrated family publication in the world. Any one can become a successful agent. The most elegant works of art given free to subscribers. The price is so low that almost everybody subscribes. One agent reports making over $150 in a week. A lady agent reports taking over 400 subscribers in ten days. All who engage make money fast. You can devote all your time to the business, or only your spare time. You need not be away from home over night. You can do it as well as others. Full particulars, directions and terms free. Elegant and expensive Outfit free. If you want profitable work send us your address at once. It costs nothing to try the business. No one who engages fails to make great pay. Address "The People's Journal," Portland, Maine.

Received To-Day.

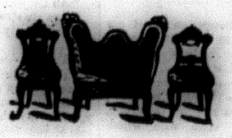
Grey and White Cottons, White and Colored Cotton Yarn, Check Shirtings, Brown and Drab Ducks, Grass Linen, American Jean, etc., all of which will be sold at our usual low prices.

SYDMER ROSS & CO.

Madoc, June 27th, 1878.

At Maybee's.

At Maybee's.



At Maybee's.

At Maybee's.

MILLINERY!

LADIES' HATS FOR $1.00.

Mrs. White,

Having just received her Spring Stock of Millinery, in all the different styles, would inform her customers she is prepared to supply them Cheap for Cash.

Also a new lot of Shaded Wools, Mottoes, Wall Pockets, Gold and Silver Card Boards, Embroidery, Lace, Fans, Combs, etc., etc.

Sole agent for C. C. Stewart's Rubber Stamp, Stencil, etc.

NOTICE.

THE partnership of E. D. O'Flynn & Bro. having been dissolved, it becomes necessary that all debts contracted with and due to the late firm should be settled by Note or otherwise at the earliest possible date.

Hereafter the business will be carried on under the name, style and firm of

E. D. O'FLYNN & SON,

who will more than ever try and meet the wants of their customers.

E. D. O'FLYNN.

Madoc, April 1st, 1878.

WRIGHT'S

Grocery, Provision,

—AND—

LIQUOR STORE.

ESTABLISHED IN 1858.

Now carried on by the subscriber, who will conduct the business upon the old established system of always keeping on hand a well selected and full assortment of

WINES,
BRANDIES,
GINS,
SPIRITS,
PORTERS,
ALES,

&c., &c., of the best brands, imported direct from the manufacturers.

Also a full assortment of

Confectionery & Biscuits

CROCKERY & GLASSWARE,

FRUITS IN SEASON,

FLOUR AND FEED!

All wholesale and retail.

Farmers' produce of all kinds taken at the higest market value.

JANE WRIGHT,
Wright's Block, Durham street, Madoc
Madoc, March 20th, 1878.

But having smelt them, he found no odor in them.

"No chance there!" he thought.

The good fellow had certainly had the foresight to breakfast as heartily as possible before he left the Carnatic; but after walking around for a day he felt that his stomach was very empty. He had noticed that sheep, goats, or pigs were entirely wanting at the stalls of the native butchers; and as he knew that it is a sacrilege to kill beeves, kept only for the needs of agriculture, he concluded that meat was scarce in Japan. He was not mistaken; but in default of butcher's meat, his stomach would have accommodated itself very well to quarters of deer or wild boar, some partridges or quails, some poultry or fish, with which the Japanese feed themselves almost exclusively, with the product of the rice fields. But he had to put a brave heart against ill luck, and postponed to the next day the care of providing for his nourishment.

Night came on. Passepartout returned to the native quarter, and wandered in the streets in the midst of the many-colored lanterns, looking at the groups of dancers, executing their feats of agility, and the astrologers in the open air gathering the crowd around their telescopes. Then he saw again the harbor, relieved by the fires of the fishermen who were catching fish by the light of their torches.

Finally, the streets became empty. To the crowd succeeded the rounds of the patrolmen. These officers, in their magnificent costumes and in the midst of their suite, resembled ambassadors, and Passepartout repeated pleasantly, each time that he met some dazzling patrol:—

"Good, good! Another Japanese embassy starting for Europe!"

CHAPTER XXIII.—IN WHICH PASSEPARTOUT'S NOSE IS LENGTHENED ENORMOUSLY.

The next day Passepartout, tired out and hungry, said to himself that he must eat at any cost, and the sooner the better. He had this resource, to sell his watch, but he would rather die of hunger. Now was the time, or never, for this good fellow to utilize the strong, if not melodious, voice with which nature had favored him.

He knew a few French and English airs, and he determined to try them. The Japanese ought certainly to be lovers of music, since everything with them was done to the sound of the cymbals, the tam-tam, and drums, and they could not but appreciate the talents of a European amateur.

But, perhaps, he was a little early to organize a concert, and the *dilettanti*, unexpectedly wakened, would, perhaps, not have paid the singer in money with the Mikado's likeness.

Passepartout decided, then, to wait a few hours; but in sauntering along the thought came to him that he would look too well dressed for a wandering artist, and the idea struck him to exchange his clothing for a suit more in harmony with his position. This exchange would besides produce a sum which he could immediately apply to satisfying his appetite.

This resolution taken, it only remained to execute it. It was only after a long search that Passepartout found a native clothes dealer, to whom he told his want. The European garments pleased the man, and soon Passepartout came out wrapped in an old Japanese robe, and on his head a sort of one sided turban, discolored by the action of the weather. But in return, a few small pieces of money jingled in his pocket.

"Good," he thought, "I will fancy that we are in the carnival!"

Passepartout's first care, thus "Japanesed," was to enter a tea house of modest appearance, and there, with some remains of poultry and a few handfuls of rice, he breakfasted like a man for whom dinner would be still a problem to be solved.

"Now," he said to himself, when he had taken hearty refreshment, "the question is not to lose my head. I have no longer the resource of selling this garment for another still more Japanese. I must then consider the means of getting away as promptly as possible from this country of the Sun, of which I will preserve but a sorry recollection."

Passepartout then thought of visiting the steamers about to set sail for America. He counted on offering himself in the capacity of cook or servant, asking only his passage and his meals as his entire compensation. Once at San Francisco, he would see how he would get out of his scrape. The important thing was to traverse these four thousand seven hundred miles of the Pacific stretching between Japan and the New World.

Passepartout, not being a man to let an idea languish, turned towards the port of Yokohama. But as he approached the docks, his plans, which had appeared so simple to him at the moment when he had the idea, seemed more and more difficult of execution. Why should they need a cook, or servant on board an American steamer, and what confidence would he inspire, muffled up in this manner? What recommendations would be of any service? What references could he give?

As he was thus reflecting, his eyes fell upon an immense placard which a sort of clown was carrying through the streets of Yokohama. This programme was thus worded in English:—

"ACROBATIC JAPANESE TROUPE
OF THE
HONORABLE WILLIAM BATULCAR.
LAST REPRESENTATIONS,
BEFORE THEIR DEPARTURE FOR THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
OF THE
LONG NOSES! LONG NOSES!
UNDER THE DIRECT PROTECTION OF THE
GOD TINGOU!
GREAT ATTRACTION!

"The United States of America," cried Passepartout, "that's just what I want!"

He followed the man with his placard, and thus soon re-entered the Japanese quarter. A quarter of an hour later, he stopped before a large house surrounded by clusters of steamers, and whose exterior walls represented, without perspective, but in violent colors, a whole company of jugglers.

It was the Honorable Batulcar's establishment, who was a sort of American Barnum, director of a troupe of mountebanks, jugglers, clowns, acrobats, equilibrists, gymnasts, which, according to the placard, was giving its last performance before leaving the Empire of the Sun for the States of the Union.

Passepartout entered under the porch in front of the house, and asked for Mr. Batulcar. He appeared in person.

"What do you wish?" he said to Passepartout, taking him at first for a native.

"Do you need a servant?" asked Passepartout. "A servant," cried the Barnum, stroking his thick gray beard hanging heavily under his chin. "I have two, obedient and faithful, who have never left me, and who serve me for nothing, on condition that I feed them. And here they are," he added, showing his two robust arms, furrowed with veins as large as the strings of a bass viol.

"So I can be of no good to you?"

"None."

"The devil! It would have suited me so well to leave with you."

"Ah, I see!" said the Honorable Batulcar. "You are as much a Japanese as I am a monkey! Why are you dressed in this way?"

"One dresses as one can."

"Very true. You are a Frenchman?"

"Yes, a Parisian from Paris."

"Then you ought to know how to make grimaces?"

"Indeed," replied Passepartout, vexed at seeing his nationality call forth this question, "we Frenchmen know how to make grimaces, it is true, but not better than the Americans."

"Just so. Well, if I do not take you as a servant I can take you as a clown. You understand, my good fellow. In France they exhibit foreign clowns, and abroad, French clowns."

"Ah!"

"You are strong, are you not?"

"Particularly when I have been at the table."

"And you know how to sing?"

"Yes," replied Passepartout, who had formerly taken part in street concerts.

"But do you know how to sing on your head, with a top spinning on the sole of your left foot, and a sabre balanced on the sole of your right?"

"Parbleu!" replied Passepartout, who recalled the first exercises of his youth.

"Then, you see, all is right!" replied the Honorable Batulcar.

The engagement was concluded there and then.

At last Passepartout had found a position. He was engaged to do everything in the celebrated Japanese troupe. It was not very flattering, but within a week he would be on his way to San Francisco.

The performance, so noisily announced by the Honorable Batulcar, was to commence at three o'clock, and soon the formidable instruments of a Japanese orchestra, drums and tam-tams, sounded at the door. We understood very well that Passepartout could not have studied a part, but he was to give the support of his solid shoulders in the grand feat of the "human pyramid," executed by the Long Noses of the god Tingou. This great attraction of the performance was to close the series.

Before three o'clock the spectators had crowded the large building. Europeans and natives, Chinese and Japanese, men, women, and children, rushed upon the narrow benches, and into the boxes opposite the stage. The musicians had entered, and the full orchestra, with gongs, tam-tams, bones, flutes, tamborines, and large drums went to work furiously.

The performance was what all these acrobatic exhibitions are. But it must be confessed that the Japanese are the best equilibrists in the world. One, with his fan and small bits of paper, executed the graceful trick of the butterflies and flowers. Another, with the odorous smoke of his pipe, traced rapidly in the air a series of bluish words, which formed a compliment addressed to the audience. The latter juggled with lit candles, which he blew out in succession as they passed before his lips, and which he lit again, one after the other, without interrupting, for a single moment, his wonderful jugglery. The former produced, by means of spinning tops, the most improbable combinations. Under his hand these humming machines seemed to be gifted with a life of their own in their interminable whirling; they ran over pipe stems, over the edges of sabres, over wires as thin as hair, stretched from one side of the stage to the other; they went round large glass vases, they went up and down bamboo ladders, and scattered into all the corners, and produced harmonic effects of a strange character by combining their various tones. The jugglers tossed them up, and they turned in the air; they threw them like shuttle-cocks with wooden battledores, and they kept on turning; they thrust them into their pockets, and when they brought them out they were still spinning—until the moment when a relaxed spring made them bud out into a Chinese tree!

It is useless to describe here the wonderful feats of the acrobats and gymnasts of the troupe. The turning on ladders, poles, balls, barrels, etc., was executed with remarkable precision. But the principal attraction of the performance was the exhibition of the Long Noses, astonishing equilibrists, with whom Europe is not yet acquainted.

These Long Noses form a special company placed under the direct patronage of the god Tingou. Dressed like heroes of the Middle Ages, they bore a splendid pair of wings on their shoulders. But what distinguished them more particularly was the long nose with which their faces were ornamented, and, above all, the use they made of them. These noses were nothing less than bamboos, five, six, ten feet long; some straight, others curved; the latter smooth, the former with warts on them. It was on these appendages, fastened firmly, that all their balancing feats were performed. A dozen of these sectaries of the god Tingou lay upon their backs, and their comrades came, dressed like lightning rods, to make sport on their noses, jumping, leaping from one to the other, executing the most incredible somersaults.

To close, they had specially announced to the public the "human pyramid," in which fifty Long Noses were to represent the car of Juggernaut. But instead of forming this pyramid by taking their shoulders for a point of support, the artists of the Honorable Batulcar made it with their noses. Now, the one of them who usually formed the base of the car had left the troupe, and as all that was necessary was to be strong and agile, Passepartout was chosen to take his place.

The good fellow felt quite melancholy, when—sad recollection of his youth—he had put on this costume of the Middle Ages, adorned with particolored wings, and when a nose six feet long had been put on his face. But this nose was to earn his bread for him, and he took his part.

Passepartout went upon the stage and took his place with those of his colleagues who were to form the base of the Car of Juggernaut. All stretched themselves on the floor, their noses turned towards the ceiling. A second section of equilibrists placed themselves upon these long appendages, a third formed a story above, then a fourth, and on these noses which only touched at the point, a human monument soon rose to the height of the cornices of the theater.

Now, the applause was redoubled, and the instruments in the orchestra crashed like so much thunder, when the pyramid shook, the equilibrium was broken, one of the noses of the base was missing, and the monument fell like a house of cards.

It was Passepartout's fault, who, leaving his post, clearing the footlights without the aid of his wings, and climbing up to the right hand gallery, fell at the feet of a spectator, crying:—

"Ah! my master! my master!"

"You here?"

"Myself!"

"Well then, in that case, to the steamer, young man!"

Mr. Fogg, Mrs. Aouda, who accompanied him, and Passepartout rushed through the lobbies to the outside of the building. But there they found the Honorable Batulcar, furious, claiming damages for the "breakage." Phileas Fogg appeased his anger by throwing him a handful of bank-notes. Mr. Fogg and Mrs. Aouda set foot on the American steamer, followed by Passepartout, with his wings on his back, and on his face the nose six feet long which he had not yet been able to tear off.

CHAPTER XXIV.—DURING WHICH IS ACCOMPLISHED THE VOYAGE ACROSS THE PACIFIC OCEAN.

What had happened in sight of Shanghai is understood. The signals made by the Tankadere had been observed by the Yokohama steamer. The captain, seeing a flag at half-mast, had turned his vessel towards the little schooner. A few minutes after, Phileas Fogg, paying for his passage at the price agreed upon, put in the pocket of John Bunsby, master, five hundred and fifty pounds. Then the honorable gentleman, Mrs. Aouda, and Fix ascended to the deck of the steamer, which immediately took its course for Nagasaki and Yokohama.

Having arrived on the morning of the 14th of November, on time, Phileas Fogg, letting Fix go about his business, had gone aboard the Carnatic, and there he learned, to the great joy of Mrs. Aouda—and perhaps to his own, but he did not let it appear—that the Frenchman, Passepartout, had really arrived the day before at Yokohama.

Phileas Fogg, who was to start again the same evening for San Francisco, set out immediately in search of his servant. He inquired in vain of the French and English consular agents, and after uselessly running through the streets of Yokohama, he despaired of finding Passepartout again, when chance, or perhaps a sort of presentiment, made him enter the theater of the Honorable Batulcar. He would certainly not have recognized his servant under this eccentric mountebank dress; but the latter, lying on his back, saw his master in the gallery. He could not restrain a movement of his nose. Thence a breaking of the equilibrium and what followed.

This is what Passepartout learned from Mrs. Aouda's mouth, who told him then how the voyage had been made from Hong Kong to Yokohama, in company of a Mr. Fix, on the schooner Tankadere.

At the name of Fix, Passepartout did not change countenance. He thought that the time had not come to tell his master what had passed between the detective and himself. Thus, in the story which Passepartout told of his adventures, he only accused and excused himself of having been overcome by the intoxication of opium in a smoking-house in Hong Kong.

Mr. Fogg listened coldly to this narrative, without replying; then he opened for his servant a credit sufficient for him to procure on board more suitable garments. And, indeed, an hour had not passed, when the good fellow, having cut off his nose and shed his wings, had nothing more about him which recalled the sectary of the god Tingou.

The steamer making the voyage from Yokohama to San Francisco belonged to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, and was named the General Grant. She was a large side wheel steamer of two thousand five hundred tons, well equipped and of great speed. An enormous walking-beam rose and fell successively above the deck; at one of its ends moved the piston-rod, and at the other the connecting-rod, which, changing the movement in a straight line to a circular one, was applied directly to the shaft of the wheels. The General Grant was rigged as a three-masted schooner, and she had a large surface of sails, which aided her steam power materially. By making twelve miles an hour the steamer would only need twenty-one days to cross the Pacific. Phileas Fogg then had good reasons for believing that, landed at San Francisco on the 2nd of December, he would be in New York on the 11th, and in London on the 20th, thus gaining some hours on the fatal date of the 21st of December.

Fall & Winter Goods

—FOR—

1877 and 1878.

TO THE PEOPLE OF MADOC:

If you want cheap goods call and see my prices.

I intend to sell my entire stock at Montreal Wholesale Prices.

As the stock is all new and bought at the lowest market prices, and having no old stock, bought at war prices, to dispose of, you will find it to your advantage to inspect it before purchasing elsewhere.

I could give you a list of prices, but to satisfy yourselves call and see and you will be convinced that there is no humbug.

All kinds of produce taken in exchange at the highest market prices, such as Lard, Butter, Hams, &c., &c.

JOHN ROBERTSON.

"The Pharmacy."

Drugs, Chemicals, Dye-Stuffs,

Stationery, Crayons,

Paints, Oils, Varnishes,

Toilet Articles, Garden Seeds,

Wall Paper and Stationery.

Surgery in Store.

J. S. LOOMIS, M. D.

For the New Year.

The subscriber keeps constantly on hand a choice selection of

Groceries, Crockery, Glassware,

Boots & Shoes, Confectionery,

AND A SELECT STOCK OF

Wines and Liquors for medicinal uses.

GIVE ME A CALL AND CONVINCE YOURSELVES

that I have one of the best and cheapest stocks in the village.

G. M. BROOKS.

Just Received,

A SPLENDID

STOCK OF JEWELRY

OF THE

NEWEST DESIGNS,

AND AT

Lower Prices than ever before offered in Madoc.

Call and Examine

the stock, and you cannot fail to be suited.

G. D. RAWE.

JAS. WHYTOCK,

Grocer & Provision

DEALER,

Keeps constantly on hand a first-class stock of

CHOICE GROCERIES

AND

PROVISIONS OF ALL KINDS,

Which will be sold at the

LOWEST CASH PRICES.

FARMERS' PRODUCE of all Kinds

Taken in Exchange.

DURHAM STREET, MADOC.

CANNED

Fruits and Vegetables

JAMS, JELLIES, &C.

CANNED APRICOTS,
CANNED EGG PLUMS,
CANNED PEACHES,
CANNED PEARS,
CANNED SUGAR CORN,
CANNED TOMATOES,
CANNED BEANS,
PLUM JAM,
CURRANT JELLY,
PEACH JELLY,
ETC., ETC., ETC.

Gray & M'Gregor

EXTRA CHOICE

SUGAR-CURED HAMS

Spiced Rolled Bacon,

MESS PORK, ETC.

GRAY & M'GREGOR.

CLEARING SALE

OF

Boots and Shoes.

The subscriber now offers for sale,

AT COST PRICES

the balance of Sale Stock now on hand in his shop in the

VILLAGE OF MADOC,

Must be all sold by the 10th of February.

CUSTOM WORK

In all its varieties as usual.

A. MORRICE,

Belleville and Madoc.

MADOC

Livery Stables!

THE undersigned begs to announce that having bought out the

Livery Establishment of Mr. Eugene Johnston,

he is prepared to accommodate the public with

FIRST-CLASS CONVEYANCES

which can be obtained at all hours, and at

REASONABLE RATES

FOR CASH.

He respectfully solicits a share of the public patronage.

Remember the place, D. Rose's Old Stand, opposite R. Simmon's Stables.

J. SHALTRY.

July 26th, 1877. 11

REMOVAL

Of the new Bakery to a more central part of the village, opposite the Post Office.

JOHN C. DALE

Begs to return thanks to the inhabitants of Madoc and the surrounding country for their kind patronage *since* commencing business, and to inform them that he has rented the shop of Mrs. VanNorman, for a Grocery, and will always keep on hand a choice stock of Candies of his own make.

My cottage bread will be the old English Batch Loaf, which for sweetness and closeness cannot be surpassed.

Furnishings for Socials and Teamectings got up at the lowest possible charge.

A supply of my bread can constantly be found at the store of G. M. Brooks.

REMEMBER THE PLACE,

BAKERY,

..Opposite the Post Office,..

GROCERY,

1st Door East of Chard's Grist Mill.

J. CAMPBELL DALE.

Madoc, Jan. 30th, 1878. 17

SIGN OF THE

BLUE BOOT!

Opposite Harper's Brick Block.

Owing to the hard times for money I am selling

TEN PER CENT. BELOW FORMER PRICES, FOR CASH.

CUSTOM WORK, REPAIRING,

Etc., done in first-class style and on short notice, as I keep none but first-class workmen.

POSITIVELY NO CREDIT.

W. MOORE.

Madoc, Nov. 28th, 1877.

Your Property is safe in the Ottawa, Insure with it.

The Ottawa Agricultural

INSURANCE COMP'Y.

CAPITAL - - $1,000,000.

$50,000 deposited with the Government for the protection of policy holders.

Head Office, Medcalf Street, Ottawa

THE above Company insures nothing more hazardous than Farm Property and Private Residences. It covers loss by lightning, if horses or cattle insured are killed on the owner's ground.

Farmers will find it to their advantage to insure in this company, also parties living in isolated residences in towns, as the rates are much lower than those of companies doing a general business. The company insure buildings against loss and damage by lightning, even where fire does not ensue.

R. P. HAMILTON,

Agent.

Office, 27 Campbell Street, Belleville.

Belleville, June 6th, 1877. 10

AGENT AT MADOC:

J. A. ORR, "REVIEW" OFFICE.

HAVE YOU NOT

been fooled long enough with high prices?

HELP US TO

Crush Monopoly.

If you study your personal interest encourage those who will give you the most for your money, and if we cannot show you as good goods, and some better, than you can find in any store here then we don't ask you to buy. We make this remark because some of the merchants have told parties that all our goods are old stock. Call and see for yourselves.

Double-width ulster cloth $1.15 per yard, worth $2.25 Double-width Devon west of England cloth $1.15. Double warp fine wool for suits or coats double-width at $2.50 per yard, sold here lately at $4 and $4.50; same goods not so heavy double width $1.50, usually $2.50 to $3. Various other qualities equally cheap. Waterproof cloaking double-width 55c. per yard, usually sold at $ .25. Beautiful double-width Seal Skin cloaking $1, usually $2.50. Best scarlet flannel in market 40c. per yard, well worth 60c. A very heavy wide flannel in scarlet, purple and blue 20c., worth 35c. Beautiful tartan dress goods 7c. per yd, usually 30c to 35c. Heavy check goods, dresses or shirts, 12½c per yd, worth double. Winceys and other dress goods from 7c per yard up. Ready-made coats and pants or to order very cheap. Cardigan Jackets and shirts about half price. Striped twilled cotton and crown ticking about half price. Beautiful all-wool French delaine 17c per yd, worth 30c to 50c, would make nice wedding dresses. Good brown linen, warranted, 12c to 14c per yd, about half what you are paying daily. Beautiful shoulder shawls 30c each, not half price. Large double tartan shawls $2 each. Warranted all linen wide table cloth 28c to 32c per yd. Red and white damask 55 per yd, usually $100. We can shew you the best towels in Madoc, and cheap towels from 5c. each up. Border and hemmed pocket handkerchiefs from 3c up. Large table oil cloths for 50c, no better, usual price $1.50. Batting 4c, equal to what you are paying 7c to 10c. Good wool blankets $1.40 per pair, worth $2.50. Large heavy quilts $1.60, worth $3. Beautiful leather mits lined 35c to 45c, selling elsewhere at $1. Warranted kid gloves and mits lined 65c per pair, well worth $1.50. Warranted pure nickelite forks and spoons, Wilkes' make, about half price. Hundreds of other articles at equally low prices. We can show you reading combs for quality the like was never seen here, and over 1000 fine combs at 2c each, or 18c per dozen. 20 dozen horse brushes 18c each. Clothes brushes 18c each. Whitewash brushes 20c. Don't be humbuged for we will guarantee to do everything advertised. *Positively no credit.* Hides, pelts, deacons, butter, lard eggs, oats, wheat, peas, rags, pickings, &c., &c., taken. Delays are dangerous, so come quick and get bargains such as you never saw in your lives before.

B. SCOTT & CO,

Victoria Block,

And near the Grist Mill.

THE
North Hastings Review
WILL BE PUBLISHED
EVERY THURSDAY AFTERNOON
AT THE OFFICE,
VICTORIA BLOCK, MADOC
AT THE RATE OF
$1.50 Per ANNUM, POSTAGE PAID,
$1.25 if Paid in Advance.
ADVERTISING RATES:
Eight cents per line first insertion, and two cents each subsequent insertion.
Business Cards of 10 lines and under, $4 per year.
Yearly advertisers liberally dealt with, and terms made known on application.
JAS. A. ORR & BRO.,
Proprietors.

C. F. AYLSWORTH, P.L.S. & C.E.,
INSPECTOR OF COLONIZATION ROADS. Madoc. 1

GEO. D. DICKSON,
BARRISTER, &c., Belleville. Money to loan at low rates.

DR. NASH,
OF BRIDGEWATER, will open an office at Madoc, (Moon's Hotel,) on Tuesdays and Fridays. Office hours from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m

G. D. RAWE,
CLERK OF THE SIXTH DIVISION Court, County of Hastings, Commissioner in B. R., &c., &c., Madoc, Ont.

WM. WRAY,
TOWNSHIP CLERK, HUNGERFORD, Commissioner in C. P., Conveyancer, &c. TWEED, - ONTARIO.

GREAM & HENDERSON,
SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY, NOTARIES, Attorneys, Conveyancers, &c., Madoc. *OFFICE IN VICTORIA BLOCK.*

DOUGALL & FALKINER,
BARRISTERS, BELLEVILLE. MONEY to loan on farm property at very low rates.
A. R. DOUGALL. | N. B. FALKINER.

P. G. DUNCAN,
AGENT for Pianos, Organs, and Sewing Machines of all kinds. Also solicits subscriptions for the NORTH HASTINGS REVIEW. 35.

CHARLES BUTLER,
ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES and Licensed County Auctioneer. All orders attended to promptly.
RESIDENCE, - STIRLING, ONT.

FRALECK & BLAIR,
BARRISTERS, &c., No. 27 Campbell St., (opp. the New Opera House,) Belleville.
E. B. FRALECK. | HUGH BLAIR.
N. B.—Money to loan at 8 and 8½ per cent on straight loans. 10

E. JAMES,
COUNTY AUCTIONEER, ISSUER OF Marriage Licenses, Insurance Agent, &c. Bridgewater, Ont. Sales attended by the day or on Commission. Orders left at the office of this paper promptly attended to. 7-1y

GEO. W. WALKER,
SURGEON DENTIST, Front St. Belleville, still continues his visits to Madoc village, strictly on the first Monday and Tuesday of every month. Rooms in Mrs. Moon's Hotel. Belleville Office directly opposite the Anglo-American Hotel. 53

EVANS & BOLGER,
PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS, Civil Engineers and Architects, Belleville.
J. D. EVANS, P. L. S., C. E. & A.
T. O. BOLGER, P. L. S.
N. B.—Orders for Surveying may be left at Moon's Hotel, Madoc, and will be promptly attended to. 53

PETERSON & PETERSON,
BARRISTERS, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, Solicitors in Chancery, Insolvency, Mechanics' lien cases, Conveyancers, &c., &c.
OFFICE—Corner of Bridge and Front Sts., over Clarke's Drug Store, Belleville, Ont.
A. M. PETERSON, B.A. C. W. PETERSON, B.A.
Money to loan on improved farm security. Interest 7½ per cent., per annum. 16

PRIZES, PRIZES!
FOR GETTING UP
CLUBS
FOR THE
WEEKLY MAIL.
SEND FOR PRIZE LIST.
ADDRESS—
"MAIL,"
Toronto.

NOW is the TIME
TO SUBSCRIBE FOR THE
"Weekly Globe"
AT THE FOLLOWING CLUB RATES:

For one year	$1.56.
For six months	0.78.
For three months	0.39.

PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.
Subscriptions Taken
—AT—
DR. LOOMIS' DRUG STORE,
VILLAGE OF MADOC.

North Hastings Review.

JAS. A. ORR & BRO., Proprietors. ["PARTY IS THE MADNESS OF MANY FOR THE GAIN OF A FEW."] TERMS: $1.50 per Annum, $1.25 in advance.

Vol. 2, No. 69. Madoc, County of Hastings, Ontario, Thursday, July 25, 1878. Postage Prepaid.

ORGANS! ORGANS!
W. UNWIN
WOULD state to the people of North Hastings that he is agent for
Blatchford's Celebrated Patent Resonant Chamber Organ
WHICH FOR
SWEETNESS OF TONE, WORKMANSHIP & CHEAPNESS,
cannot be surpassed in the Dominion.
Intending purchasers will do well by calling on me, at my residence
KELLER'S BRIDGE, MADOC,
where they can both see and hear one of these instruments.
N. B.—Testimonials can be shown from some of the most celebrated organists of the day.
GEO. BLATCHFORD,
Manufacturer,
21 Mitchell, Ont.

HATS, FURS,
—AND—
MILLINERY.
THE LARGEST STOCK
—IN—
BELLEVILLE.
EVERYTHING at BOTTOM PRICES.
Old Furs Made into Latest Styles.
MUIR & LAWRENCE,
285, Robertson's Block,
BELLEVILLE

PHOTOGRAPH
GALLERY.
I HAVE NOW FITTED UP A
PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY!
IN THE
VILLAGE OF MADOC,
NEXT DOOR TO
SYDMER ROSS' STORE,
AND WILL TRY AS FAR AS I CAN TO MERIT A SHARE OF PUBLIC PATRONAGE.
DAVID MORRICE,
Lately over Mr. Harrison's Bookstore, Belleville.
Madoc, April 17th, 1878.

E. L. WEISS,
Watchmaker & Jeweler
MADOC, ONT.
A GOOD STOCK OF
WATCHES, CLOCKS,
AND JEWELRY
ALWAYS ON HAND.
Gold Watches, Chains and Jewelry
GOT UP TO ORDER,
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
Repairs promptly attended to.
GREAT REDUCTIONS FOR CASH.

PROPERTY FOR SALE.
Land for Sale.
WEST half of Lot 10, in 7th concession of Marmora, (near the Gatling mine,) containing 100 acres, partly cleared. Price moderate and terms liberal. Apply to
S. D. ROSS, Madoc,
Or to R. D. RUSSEL,
27-2m 467 St. Paul St. Montreal

FOR SALE.
A HOUSE and Lot. For terms apply to the owner on the premises.
Also a general assortment of Cooper's work on hand. Parties requiring such would do well to invest in a supply for the season. Terms Cash.
SAMUEL M. TABER,
49-tf. Madoc.

FARM FOR SALE.
BEING Lot No. 8, 14th concession of Huntingdon, containing 150 acres, 500 apple trees on the premises. Good frame barn and log house, well fenced. Also 200 acres composed of Lot No. 10 in the 13th concession, same township. Title to the above indisputable. For further particulars apply on the premises.
47. JOHN BAILEY.

FARM TO RENT OR SELL.
BEING lot 16, in the 12th concession of Huntingdon, containing 200 acres, 100 of which are cleared; 20 acres of cedar swamp, the remainder heavily timbered with maple and beech, and a great quantity of white oak. On the premises are a good log house and a never-failing well, also two springs. For further particulars apply to
JAS. LANDON,
on the premises.
Huntingdon, Dec. 24th, 1877. 29

FARM FOR SALE.
LOT No. 6, 3rd Concession, Thurlow, containing forty-five acres. There is on the premises a good frame barn, and frame house containing five rooms; a good well of water at the door. The land is in a good state of cultivation, within half a mile of Canifton. The gravel road leading from Canifton to Ross's corners runs across the lot. For particulars apply on the premises to
GEORGE DUNCAN.
Thurlow, March 13th, 1878. 51

LOTS FOR SALE
In the Northern part of the Village of Madoc, (Russel Estate)
AT MODERATE PRICES. Terms—one quarter cash, balance in three equal annual payments, 7 per cent interest on unpaid balance. Expenses of conveyancing to be paid by purchasers to vendor's solicitor, (Morgan Jellett, Esq., Belleville.)
Apply to
S. D. ROSS, Madoc,
Or to R. D. RUSSEL, Montreal. 11-6m

Take Notice—Farm for Sale.
BEING composed of the south half of lot 12, in the 6th con., containing one hundred acres, and forty acres adjoining it on the 7th con., of the township of Madoc. On the premises are a good frame barn and stable, comfortable dwelling-house, a good well of water at the door, and both farms well watered with never-failing springs. A thriving young orchard of 100 trees, all grafts. Within half a mile of a good Cheese Factory. Title indisputable. For further particulars apply on the premises to
WM. ELLIS,
45. Proprietor.

VALUABLE
FARM AND MILL PROPERTY
FOR SALE.
PART of Lot No. 6, in the 3rd concession, Township of Madoc, containing 150 acres, on which there is erected a first-class Saw Mill, with plenty of timber in vicinity; Frame House, Kitchen, Wood-house, Frame Barn, Shed, Carriage-house, Stables, and all necessary out-buildings; some Fruit Trees; well watered, well fenced, and about 60 acres under cultivation; within three miles of Madoc village.
Also east half Lot No. 6, 2nd Concession. This Farm is covered with a growth of very superior pine timber which renders it especially valuable.
Title indisputable. Terms made known on application to the undersigned,
JAS. O'HARA, Jr.
Madoc, March 29th, 1877. 1-3m.

MONEY TO LOAN!
THE CANADA
LANDED CREDIT COMPANY,
TORONTO, ONT.
To Farmers of Madoc and Vicinity:
Do you want to pay off a Mortgage?
To build a new House or Barn?
To make improvements by fencing or clearing?
Or for any other purpose?
APPLY TO
The Canada Landed Credit Company.
EIGHT PER CENT. INTEREST
and ample time given, with privilege of paying as soon as you please.
For further particulars apply to
A. F. WOOD,
MADOC.
Madoc April 2nd, 1877. 1
Loans made outside the Company if required, at long or short dates.
A. F. WOOD.

For the REVIEW.

EPISTLES FOR THE TIMES.

DEAR TOM:—

Dominion day now numbers with the past,
Belleville becomes a *citied belle* at last,
And an oft *cited belle*, as we are told
By ancient record, and tradition old;
Her glowing charms at length mature array'd,
Beneath the affluence of the maple's shade,
Or gilded with a never dying ray,
Caught from reflected presence of the bay,
Which girds it with its loving, limpid arms,
And adds to usefulness a thousand charms.
The highway oft of sandwiches and lager,
When on your way to well known Massassaga,
But should the lager draught displease—no matter,
The sandwiches remain, and—soda water!
Oh! what a crowd was that which saw the town
A step promoted, ere the sun went down!
The ranks on ranks, the motley varied rows,
Gazing at corners, grazing corned toes;
Arches triumphal, floral decorations,
The civic feast, including perorations;
And, please excuse this seeming retrogression,
The midday spectacle, the grand procession;
The gallant few who guard our native land,
With martial trapping, and resounding band;
The trades on diverse occupation bent,
Each at his own peculiar toil intent;
The faithful, fearless, hardy fire brigade,
Long may their honor'd emblems be display'd;
And then—who come with horrent crest,
Imperial strides that mark them from the rest,
Axes uplifted in the freshening breeze,
To mangle rebels, and—their bread and cheese!
A dey despotic looked each vengeful wight,
But errant *dey* turn'd out a doughty *knight*,
Who watch'd with eye alert the near approaches,
Of local magnates in imposing coaches.
The feats equestrian, the sports athletic,
When one finale was at least pathetic;
He, luckless, tried his best to win but couldn't,
His legs would take him, but his breeches wouldn't;
The much enduring, vex'd constabulary,
There's a neat word for your vocabulary,
And last, not least, the ending pyrotechnic,
The rocket's flare with spasms apoplectic;
The noise, the heat, the ceaseless stir and bustle,
The closing rush; the awful, final tustle,
With saint and sinner at the place of exit,
Where he of *check*, and matchless muscle takes it.
Well pleased with all we heard, and *felt*, and saw,
(Barring the toes) we noticed but one flaw,
Long sought we out with chances problematic,
Wherewith to satisfy our pangs stomachic,
So fill'd each board, so cramm'd familiar haunt,
Tavern and table, tent and restaurant;
At last becoming really ravenous,
Wanting to fill interior cavernous,
While viewing other jaws in operation,
We'd nearly eaten up the corporation,
But grosser matter was by mind o'erpower'd,
Feelings were spared and rulers not devour'd.
Ah, well! the day is past, the scene is over,
Long may the citizens abide in clover,
Be theirs the industry, the skill to guide
Their new launch'd vessel o'er the heaving tide,
Revel in plenty, joy and wealth increase,
Live in security and die in peace,
With lungs conservative, or temper gritty,
Abuse each other, but protect their city
From machinations wile, from rule unruly,
And now believe me to remain yours truly,
QUERCUS.

WHAT YOU DO, DO WELL.

When you undertake to do anything, be in earnest about it; do it with your might. Fortune and fame are often lost by not being in earnest. This is a real world—a world of real work, real success, real conflicts, real failures, real triumphs, real defeats. And let no one be so over-confident in his own abilities as to look with indifference upon the difficulties before him—the danger and trials that he must pass in order to reach the goal upon which his eye is fixed. Full and glorious success never yet did crown the languid and indifferent exercises of the powers of mind and body. It requires effort to push one's craft against the current of rivalry, jealousy and vice; and if one would have his progress marked by complete triumph, his efforts must be well-directed, constant, and unrelaxing. But he who feels that he has only to lie inactive and wait for the wind of fortune to drift him into the haven of wealth and fame, has lost every promise of success, and is in far more danger of ultimate disaster than the tempest-tossed mariner, though his mast be gone and his vessel shattered and torn by the raging sea. Be in earnest; meet the difficulties which daily arise with determination to conquer and rise above them. Let not your adversary find you sleeping or dreaming of an easy conquest. Too much confidence in one's powers is fatal to success, and often brings defeat most disastrous. Be faithful, be true, be kind, be firm, be earnest.

Some men are completely unnerved by the sight of a woman's tears, and would rather miss a base-ball game than see them weep—before they're married; but afterwards, a woman may cry till the tubs float in the cellar, while she tugs a heavy hod of coal up a dark and narrow flight of stairs, and the man remains as calm and immobile as a cigar-store sign.

AN ACHING VOID.

She got a letter at the post office yesterday. It had a bulky, and financial look, and she didn't wait to reach home before breaking the envelope. Rushing to one of the windows she tore one end of the envelope off, hunted through the four page letter for greenbacks, and her countenance fell exactly eight inches by the Government gauge as she didn't find any. She seemed about to tear the letter into shreds, but female curiosity never defeats itself that way. Turning to the letter she read:

"My darling, this is my fifth letter to you within a week. I enclose——."

Here she looked the letter over, peered into the envelope, and then carefully searched the floor, but she didn't find it. Turning to the letter she read:

"I enclose—my love—my undying affections."

It was all she could do to restrain her desire to tear the letter from the big "I" at the upper left hand corner down to the word "darling" at the lower right-hand corner, but she suddenly saw something that made her almost smile. It was a paragraph beginning:

"Next time I write I will send something more substantial. I will send you fifty——."

She stopped there to smile a real genuine smile, and then finished:—

"——fifty beautiful pictures to paste on your fruit jars!"

One of the carriers was looking at her from behind the glass screen, and says she jumped eighteen inches high and came down on her heels with a grinding motion that gave him a pain in his ribs for more than an hour.—*Detroit Free Press.*

HOW TO TELL THAT EGGS ARE EGGS.

A good egg will sink in water.

A boiled egg which is done will dry quickly on the shell when taken from the kettle.

The boiled eggs which adhere to the shell are fresh laid.

After an egg has laid a day or more the shell comes off easily when boiled.

A fresh egg has a lime-like surface to its shell.

Stale eggs are glassy and smooth of shell.

Eggs which have been packed in lime look stained and show the action of the lime on the surface.

Eggs packed in bran a long time smell and taste musty.

With the aid of the hands or a piece of paper rolled in funnel shape and held toward the light, the human eye can look through an egg, shell and all.

If the egg is clear and golden in appearance when held to the light it is good; if dark or spotted, it is bad.

The badness of an egg can sometimes be told by shaking it near the holder's ear, but the test is a dangerous one.

Thin shells are caused by lack of gravel, etc., among the hens laying the eggs.

Many devices have been tested to keep eggs fresh, but the less time an egg is kept the better for the egg and the one who eats it.

DEAD-HEADS.—Members of the press are literally hunted by all sorts of people who have axes to grind. The managers of a public meeting who do not find the reporters at the table, suffer stings of disappointment; the judge, who sonorously blows his nose before reading his opinion, looks anxiously for the stenographers; even the burglar on his way to State prison, covets a talk with the "newspaper men." Yet the outside barbarian thinks that all newspaper men are dead-heads, and envies them the fine times they have in the way of free dinners and free tickets to all manner of shows. There never was a greater mistake. People do not seem to realize that, on the part of the journalist, it is merely a matter of business; that the editor or reporter goes to these places, so attractive to the outsider, much as the horse goes to the plow—because he must do so. We venture to say that four-fifths of these entertainments are to journalists intolerable bores. The press is the victim of the public's rapacious and unceasing demand for services without pay. Let us have the boot on the right foot.—*N. Y. Mail.*

PERILS OF THE SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH.—Only fancy the obstructions to which the action of submarine cables are subjected! It is said that the sunfish has repeatedly injured the cable between Portugal and Brazil and along the east coast of South America. Splinters of bone have been found thrust into the cable through the several coverings so deep as to affect the electric wires. A small species of marine animal also appears to devote its special attention toward boring and destroying cables. Whales have likewise caused great damage. A short time ago the cable in the Persian Gulf ceased to work. Examination was made, and it was found that a whale, which was entangled in the cable, had broken it. The animal was covered over with parasites, and in its efforts to free itself of them by rubbing its body against the cable the latter was broken, and one of the ends then coiled round the whale in such a way that it was unable to free itself, and was suffocated.

A Minnesota father who has five grown-up daughters has sued the county. He claims that his residence has been used as a court-house for the past two years.

It is said that the kind mothers down East are grown so affectionate that they give their children chloroform previous to whipping them.

AN ALPHABET OF GOOD COUNSEL.

Attend carefully to the details of your business.
Be prompt in all things.
Consider well, then decide positively.
Dare to do right; fear to do wrong.
Endure your trials patiently.
Fight life's battle bravely, manfully.
Go not into the society of the vicious.
Hold your integrity sacred.
Injure not another's reputation or business.
Join hands only with the vigorous.
Keep your mind from evil thoughts.
Lie not for any consideration.
Make few acquaintances.
Never try to appear what you are not.
Observe the Sabbath-day.
Pay your honest debts promptly.
Question not the veracity of a friend.
Respect the counsel of your parents.
Sacrifice money rather than principle.
Touch not, taste not, handle not intoxicating drinks.
Use your leisure time for improvement.
Venture not upon the threshold of sin.
Watch carefully over your passions.
Xtend to every one a kindly salutation.
Yield not to discouragements.
Zealously labor for the right.
And success is certain.

POOR GIRLS.

The poorest girls in the world are those who have never been taught to work. There are thousands of them. Rich parents have petted them; they have been taught to despise labor and depend upon others for a living, and are perfectly helpless. If misfortune comes upon their friends, as it often does, their case is helpless. The most forlorn and miserable women upon earth belong to this class. It belongs to parents to protect their daughters from this deplorable condition. They do them a great wrong if they neglect it. Every daughter should be taught to earn her own living. The rich as well as the poor require this training. The wheel of fortune rolls swiftly round; rich are very likely to become poor and the poor rich. Still to labor is no disadvantage to the rich and is indispensable to the poor. Well-to-do parents must educate their children to work. No reform is more imperative than this.

A woman being counted out, the other morning, after a debate on the question, "Who shall rise and build the fire?" got up and split her husband's wooden leg into kindling wood, and broiled his steak with it. It made him so mad that he got hold of her false teeth and bit the dog with them. She cried until she had a fit of hysterics, and then flipped out his glass eye, and climbed upon the bed-post, and waxed the glaring eye to the ceiling with a quid of chewing gum. Then he took her wisp of false hair and tied it to a stick, and began whitewashing the kitchen with it. Then she started off to obtain a divorce, but the judge decided that he couldn't grant a divorce unless there were two parties to the suit, and there was hardly enough left of them to make one.

A finely-dressed young woman came hurriedly out of Worthington street, and as she turned into Main, ran against a barefoot urchin, one of a group, upsetting him. "I beg your pardon," she said, "did it hurt you?" "No, miss," replied the little fellow, when he recovered his speech, "you may run agin me and knock me down twenty times if you want ter." Then as the young woman passed on, turning to his companions, he continued: "I tell you, fellers, it kinder tuk my breath at fust ter hear her' pologize ter me, but I guess I did the right sort of thing arter all, didn't I?" "You bet," was the unanimous response.—[Springfield Republican.

Dr. Bell relates that a blind girl, residing in France, had for many years perused an embossed Bible with her fingers, but becoming partially paralyzed, the sense of touching her fingers was lost. Her agony of mind at the deprivation was great, and in a moment of despair she took up her Bible, bent down her head and kissed the open leaf, by way, as she supposed, of a last farewell. In the act of doing so, to her great surprise and sudden joy, she felt the letters distinctly with her lips, "and from that day," he adds, "this poor child has thus been reading the book which is her one great comfort."

Howard Paul relates that in a moment of wild forgetfulness he asked a well-known London actress, who makes up skilfully, her age. Her reply was frank. "I have four ages," she replied, with animation; "the family archives unfortunately proclaim that I am fifty; by daylight I pass for thirty-six; by gas-light not more than thirty; and with all my war-paint on, in a soft light, and no rude glare, I pass for five-and-twenty."

The meanest man yet. He went to church. The contribution box was passed. He had one cent. He dropped it on the floor. The box passed on. Everybody saw the supposed unintentional occurrence. When the folks got down to pray, mean man gets down for penny.—Penny saved. When folks got up to sing m. m. (mean man) joins in loudly, "A charge to keep I have," evidently referring to penny.—Now, bring on your mean men!—*Camden Post.*

Girls who are not handsome hate those who are, while those who are handsome hate one another. Which class has the best time of it?

THE TOUR OF THE WORLD
In Eighty Days.

BY JULES VERNE.

The passengers aboard the steamer were quite numerous—some Englishmen, many Americans, a genuine emigration of coolies to America, and a certain number of officers of the Indian army, who made use of their leave of absence by making the tour of the world.

During this voyage there was no nautical incident. The steamer, borne up on its large wheels, supported by its large amount of canvas, rolled but little. The Pacific Ocean justified its name sufficiently. Mr. Fogg was as calm and non-communicative as usual. His young companion felt herself more and more attached to this man by other ties than those of gratitude. This silent nature, so generous in short, made a greater impression upon her than she thought, and almost unknown to herself she allowed herself to have feelings which did not seem to effect in any way the enigmatic Fogg.

Besides, Mrs. Aouda was very much interested in the gentleman's plans. She was uneasy at the retarding circumstances which might prevent the success of the tour. She frequently talked with Passepartout, who readily detected the feelings of Mrs. Aouda's heart. This good fellow had the most implicit faith with regard to his master; he did not exhaust his praises of the honesty, the generosity, the devotion of Phileas Fogg; then he reassured Mrs. Aouda as to the issue of the voyage, repeating that the most difficult part was done, that they had left the fantastic countries of China and Japan, that they were returning to civilized countries, and finally, that a train from San Francisco to New York, and a transatlantic steamer from New York to Liverpool, would be sufficient, doubtless, to finish this impossible tour of the world in the time agreed upon.

Nine days after leaving Yokohama, Phileas Fogg had traversed exactly the half of the terrestrial globe.

In fact, the General Grant, on the 23rd of November, passed the one hundred and eightieth meridian, upon which in the southern hemisphere are to be found the antipodes of London. It is true that of the eighty days at his disposal he had used fifty-two, and there only remained to him twenty-eight to be consumed. But we must notice that if the gentleman only found himself half way round by the difference of meridians, he had really accomplished more than two-thirds of its entire course. Indeed, what forced detours from London to Aden, from Aden to Bombay, from Calcutta to Singapore, from Singapore to Yokohama! By following around the fiftieth parallel, which is that of London, the distance would have been but about twelve thousand miles, whilst Phileas Fogg was compelled, by the caprices of the means of locomotion, to travel over twenty-six thousand, of which he had already made about seventeen thousand five hundred, at this date, the 23rd of November. But now the route was a straight one, and Fix was no longer there to accumulate obstacles.

It happened also that on the 23rd of November, Passepartout made quite a joyful discovery. It will be recollected that the obstinate fellow insisted on keeping London time with his famous family watch, deeming incorrect the time of the various countries that he traversed. Now this day, although he had neither put his watch forward or back, it agreed with the ship's chronometer.

The triumph of Passepartout may be comprehended. He would have liked to know what Fix would have said if he had been present.

"The rogue who told me a heap of stories about the meridians, the sun and the moon!" said Passepartout. "Pshaw! if one listened to that sort of people, we would have a nice sort of clocks and watches! I was very sure that one day or another, the sun would decide to regulate itself by my watch!

Passepartout was ignorant of this: that if the face of his watch had been divided into twenty-four hours like the Italian clocks, he would have had no reason for triumph, for the hands of his watch, when it was nine o'clock in the morning on the vessel, would have indicated nine o'clock in the evening, that is, the twenty-first hour after midnight—a difference precisely equal to that which exists between London and the one hundred and eightieth meridian.

But if Fix had been capable of explaining this purely physical effect, Passepartout, doubtless, would have been incapable, if not of understanding it, at least of admitting it. And in any event, if the impossible thing should occur that the detective would unexpectedly show himself aboard at this moment, it is probable that Passepartout would have spitefully talked with him on quite a different subject, and in quite a different manner.

Now, where was Fix at this moment?

He was actually on board the General Grant.

In fact, on arriving at Yokohama the detective, leaving Mr. Fogg, whom he thought he would see again during the day, had immediately gone to the English Consul's. There he finally found the warrant of arrest, which, running after him from Bombay, was already forty days old, which had been sent to him from Hong Kong on the very Carnatic on board of which he was supposed to be. The detective's disappointment may be imagined! The warrant was useless! Mr. Fogg had left the English possessions! An order of extradition was now necessary to arrest him!

"Let it be so!" said Fix to himself, after the first moment of anger. "My warrant is no longer good here; it will be in England. This rogue has the appearance of returning to his native country believing that he has the police off their guard. Well, I will follow him there. As for the money, heaven grant there may be some left! But what with travelling, rewards, trials, fines, ele-

CONTINUED ON FOURTH PAGE.

North Hastings Review

MADOC, JULY 25, 1878.

THE T. & O. RAILWAY.

We are glad to notice that efforts are again being made to push this enterprise—if not from Ottawa to Toronto, at least from Peterborough to the former place. We clip the following from the Peterborough *Review*:—

We are glad to learn of a revival of interest in this most important project. Some two weeks ago the President, Mr. W. H. Scott, visited Perth, and had a conference with the leading citizens there with a view to their co-operation towards the prosecution of the scheme easterly from Peterborough to Ottawa. On the 17th instant, a deputation from Perth consisting of Messrs. Malloch and Hall, had a conference with the President and Directors here, at which a satisfactory arrangement was arrived at. It is understood that Perth is to make a cash advance on account of the bonus voted by them towards meeting the expenses of the survey, which is to be completed to Ottawa. It was also we are informed, a condition of the arrangement arrived at that Perth is to be represented on the Board of Directors, and that the Perth route is to be adopted. All the by-laws, some of which were about to lapse and have been renewed, now remain good, amounting in the aggregate to three quarters of a million, and should the ratepayers of Perth adopt the proposal already referred to, the obtaining of the remaining municipal aid will be proceeded with, in order that the by-laws may be voted before the assemblage of the Legislature.

VILLAGE IMPROVEMENT.

THE LAUREL HILL ASSOCIATION, OF STOCKBRIDGE, BERKSHIRE CO., MASS.

The following article, which we copy from the *American Agriculturist*, will be found well worth of perusal by every reader of the REVIEW in this place:

This Association had its beginning in the year 1853, and was set on foot entirely by the efforts of one devoted lady—now Mrs. J. Z. Goodrich—whose personal and untiring labors to arouse the people resulted in an organization which has not only secured to the town incalculable benefits, but has become the inspirer and the model of similar associations in other States. [An account of a more recent effort of this kind was given in February.]

After a thorough canvass of all portions of the town, by way of preparation, a meeting was held in August, which proved an enthusiastic success. Besides its own citizens, many sons of the town, settled elsewhere, were present, or responded by the proxy of a liberal subscription. All the preliminaries of a regular organization under the General Statutes of the State, were transacted. By its construction membership was obtainable by an adult on the payment of $1 and of 25cents by a child, or, on the part of the latter, by the planting of a tree under direction; and every child was encouraged by this means to erect a memorial of him or herself, to bear thereafter the name of the planter.

A remarkable knoll, where magnificent rocks are overhung by the forestry of oaks and pines, was purchased some years previously and presented to the village as a pleasure ground, by a public-spirited citizen. An abundant undergrowth of Laurels, suggested a name for the locality, and also the name of the Association. An aggregate of about $1,400 in cash and available subscriptions enabled it to commence operations with vigor. Its attention was primarily directed to improvements on this hill; then extended to the village cemetery, whose ruinous fence was replaced by a tasteful structure of marble and iron, within which, a year or two later, was set a hedge of Norway Spruce. The latter is now kept about 15 feet in hight, and is a superb wall of perennial green. Within this enclosure walks and drives were constructed, shrubbery and trees planted, leaning monuments set perpendicular, and provision made for repeated mowings. Then the streets of the village were taken in charge; sidewalks straightened, trimmed, and gravelled; crossings laid; gutters constructed with regard to thorough drainage, and shade-trees set along the sides of every street. Year after year these improvements were pushed farther, and along the roads leading into the town, and the opportunity for pedestrian exercises greatly enlarged. In undertakings involving more expensive labor—such as grading and working the roads through and near the village—the Association has acted in concert with the municipal authorities, adding its own to the town's appropriation, and thus securing a direction in the enterprise. The two have thus enjoyed mutual aid, to the invaluable advantage of both.

The question is often asked us, Were there no opponents of this crusade of improvements?—Yes—but they were not numerous, and no long time was required to conciliate them entirely. It is not in human nature, when one puts his premises in order and beautifies them with taste, for his next neighbor to endure for long the contrast suggested by the neglect and dilapidation on his own premises, and the chances are that he will not only fall in with the prevailing spirit, but become a formidable rival in betterments with the other. The little labor and trifling expense necessary to effect a change in his surroundings, of which, when made, he can not but be proud, ere long convert him from a brake to a spoke in the wheel of progress, particularly when he comes to find—as he will—that there is money in the operation.

Once a year, in the month of August, our Association holds its festival on Laurel Hill. A turf rostrum built against a huge overhanging cliff is the nucleus of operations. On that rural platform sit the officers and invited guests. Around and in front, beneath the shade of the oaks, on the level plat that once formed the Council-ground of the Housatonic Indians, stand or sit the town's people; the numerous summer sojourners and visitors from the neighboring towns, whom the occasion attracts, forming an appreciative audience, sometimes of several hundreds. After prayer (and often music also), the choice of officers, and the annual Report of the Executive Committee, an oration is pronounced—usually by some distinguished native of Stockbridge—which is supplemented by brief offerings in prose and verse, and extempore speeches from visitors. After some two hours of these pleasant exercises, the occasion is closed—at times with a dance by the young people on the verdant sod, to the music of the band. This is peculiarly the village festival, and tends to keep alive and transmit the influence of the institution to which so much pleasure and profit are due. In the course of its existence of 25 years, the records of the L. H. Association show an expenditure of $6,692, with the following as some of the results:

1. The acquisition by legacies of more than $4,000, most of which has been invested in public funds; the revenue from this, with the annual subscriptions, affords available means and secures the permanency of the Association.

2. The setting of 1,686 trees, besides several hedges. These, from mere saplings have become magnificent specimens to afford a grateful shade and be the joy and pride of coming generations.

3. Well ordered streets, sidewalks, gutters, and crossings, rendering locomotion convenient and agreeable at all seasons.

4. A general tidying up of all the private dwellings and premises throughout the community, rendering ours, externally, the finest village in Western Massachusetts—the subject of admiration by all visitors and sojourners.

5. The growing education of our people in the beautiful in nature, aided by art, tending to diminish rudeness, and to the promotion of morality.

6. An increased value of real estate of from 20 to 100 per cent. Trees planted by the Association in its infancy in front of some humble premises, have, on the acknowledgment of a later purchaser, added $500 or $1,000 to his offer therefor. Seldom is a larger income returned from so small an outlay.

7. An example which has been copied by scores of communities that have obtained our construction as the foundation of similar organizations in distant localities. Such applications continue of frequent occurrence.

We believe it would be of incalculable benefit to the village if such an association was formed here, with the same object in view, viz.:—that of improving the village by way of planting shade trees, etc., etc. If some one of our wealthy landed proprietors here would only make the village a present of an acre or two for a park we believe that a similar association to that spoken of above could soon be formed. Who will be first to move in this matter?

THE NOBLE FIVE HUNDRED.

The citizens of Montreal are very anxious to know the names of the gallant five hundred special constables who acted on the 12th of July, and immortalized themselves on that occasion. The daily papers have endeavored in vain to get their names for publication. The acting Chief of Police refused to give them without an order from Mayor Beaudry, and the latter has positively refused to give them. A *Witness* reporter interviewed His Worship a day or two ago with the following result:—

"I have called, your Honor, to ask you for an order for the names of the special constables employed on the 12th instant."

His Honor replied pettishly, "What's the use of publishing them?"

"Well your Honor, the public demand that they shall be given up."

"Well, they can't have them. I don't see why the newspapers can't drop this thing; they're doing everything to create ill-feeling, instead of letting the matter drop that we may have peace. My object on the 12th was to keep the peace, and I kept the peace. But your newspapers continue agitating the matter, keeping up the strife and ill-feeling in the community, and for no other purpose, when they should endeavor to create harmony and unanimity among the people, and let these past events alone."

"But, I assure you, your Honor, that the public—or taxpayers—consider they have a right to know the names of those persons whom they pay to preserve the peace, and demand that they shall be published——"

His Worship—(Sharply)—"They can go to hell!"

"And if you do not give them up, other means will probably be taken to compel that they be given."

"They have no right whatever to make such a demand. What is the good of giving the names now?"

"Well, your Honor, there are several reasons why they should be made public, and I will state to you two. In the first place, the public want to know who they were. When I say "the public," I may explain that a number have addressed us upon the subject by letter, and many more personally. In the second place, statements have been made to the effect that the character of a large number of the special constables was not of the best, and if there were some among them who enjoyed a respectable character it ought to be known, and the names of those who were not of good character ought to be made known, to justify the statements which have been made."

"Well, you can tell them to go to the devil."

"We think, however, we have a legal right to demand these names——"

"Legal humbug."

"We have applied to the Deputy Chief of Police for them, and he refused to give them up without an order from you."

(Testily.) "You can't have them, there! If the Chief of Police wouldn't give them to you, I won't do anything about it."

"Then that is your answer. Well, I wish to state the facts to your Honor, that you may understand just how the matter stands."

"What?"

"If you will not give up the names legal steps will doubtless be taken to compel that they shall be given up."

(With vexation). "Legal humbug! You ruffle my patience greatly; but I can have patience when it is necessary. I tell you the papers are going too far in this thing."

After some further conversation, which was chiefly a repetition of what had preceded, His Worship finally declared, when again asked to give an order for the names: "I will not give it!" and our reporter left.

THE 12th AT BANGOR.

A correspondent sends us the following account of the celebration of the 12th in Bangor:—The Orangemen of L. O. District of Bangor, No. 5, North Hastings, celebrated the anniversary of the Battle of the Boyne in a right loyal manner. All the lodges with one exception were present, and also quite a number of visiting brethren. Combermere L. O. L. No. 1194, under whose auspices the celebration was held, formed in procession at their lodge room at 9 o'clock, and proceeded up the east road about two miles, until they met Lodges No. 1111 and 180. The lodges then re-formed under the District Director of Ceremonies, and proceeded down the road until they met L. O. L. No. 1376, from Carlow. The procession then returned to Bro. W. Lake's, where dinner was taken, to which about three hundred sat down. After satisfying the inner man a temporary platform was erected, and addresses were delivered by the District Master, Bro. J. B. Cleak, Bros. Johnson and Pfetzner, from Combermere, and Mr. Evans, P. L. S., from Renfrew. Bro. Lees sang the Battle of Trafalgar, which was highly applauded, after which the lodges were dismissed, all seeming well pleased with the day's proceedings. Too much praise cannot be given to Bro. Lake for the very excellent dinner provided; everything was got up in first class style, and would successfully rival anything of the kind in the front. Before the Orangemen left cheers were given for the Queen, the Governor General, the past Grand Master, Bro. Metrick, and the Provincial and County Master, and Bro. Lake, their host.

The following appears in the *Official Gazette*, of the 20th inst.:—The Hon. Edward Barron Chandler, of Dorchester, New Brunswick, one of her Majesty's Counsel Learned in the Law, to be Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of New Brunswick, *vice* the Hon. S. L. Tilley, resigned.

Up to last Sunday the most intense heat prevailed for the week or ten days previous, the thermometer ranging almost every day from 90 to 103 degrees in the shade. As a consequence a great many lives were lost by sunstroke, and hundreds were so prostrated that their lives were in great danger. Cattle, in several places, suffered very severely, many dying. A change, however, took place on Sunday last, and since that time the heat has not been so intense.

DESTRUCTIVE THUNDER STORMS.

RONDEAU, Ont., July 19.—This vicinity was yesterday visited by a most severe thunder storm. The morning was bright and intensely hot, as it has been for some days past. Towards noon a few heavy clouds were visible. At first the rain fell quite moderately, but soon came down in torrents. At times the wind had almost the force of a hurricane, destroying a great many shade trees. The lightning was most vivid. The Presbyterian Church was struck, and slightly damaged, and only escaped being burned by the heavy rain beating in. Several trees were struck by the lightning. The damage to the crops is great. On the low lands the hay, the cut grain, fences, and culverts have been swept away. The barn of Thos. Coatsworth, Harwich township, containing this year's hay, some new grain, as well as quite a quantity of old grain, was struck by lightning and burned, also his stable and driving-house. All are totally lost. Insured for $800 in the Waterloo Mutual.

LUCAN, Ont., July 18.—Robert O'Neill, a farmer on the 14th concession of London township, five miles from Lucan, while standing in his barn during a thunder storm to-day was struck dead by the lightning, and the buildings set fire to and burned to the ground.

AYLMER, July 18.—About noon to-day a violent thunder storm passed over this place, and during its progress a young man named Vansickle, who was lying under a shock of wheat on Randall Cline's place to protect himself from the storm, was struck by lightning and instantly killed.

NAPANEE, July 21.—A violent rain storm passed over this place about two this morning, accompanied with vivid lightning and a perfect hurricane of wind. At Millpoint the hail fell fearfully large, doing great damage and breaking nearly all the glass in the churches and buildings in its path, uprooting trees, and destroying whole fields of grain, corn, etc., and levelling fences. The glass in Gretna church is reported all broken on one side, and other buildings fared the same fate. The storm only extended two or three miles east of Millpoint, doing much damage.

UNITED STATES INDIAN TROUBLES.

NEW YORK, July 15.—A special from Crow Creek Agency, Dakota, says an emissary of Sitting Bull has been there, and has gone to other agencies on a secret mission.

A despatch from Fort Thompson, Dakota, dated the 11th, says Indian Commissioner Hoyt dropped on the Crow Agency on that date without notice. He obtained the books and papers of Indian Inspector Hammond, and discovered frauds and jobbery unheard of, even in Indian Agencies. Dr. Livingston is sent at Crow Creek, and he and Agent Craven, at Cheyenne, and Gregory, at Lower Brule, have been conspirators together. The robberies of Indians are traced back to 1870. These thieves built a hotel at Government expense, and supplied it with beef, potatoes, milk, grain, and hay from the Government warehouse. Livingston was a partner with an Indian trader, Hudson, whom he supplied with Indian goods, which were sold to Indians. He drew pay and rations for three hundred more Indians than were at his agency. Livingston owns a controlling interest in three silver mines in Nevada, about all the real property in Yangton, and has gratified his piety by presenting stained glass windows and marble fronts to churches. His agency, as well as the others, have been seized. The ring threaten Hammond's life for exposing them. Gen. Hammond has superseded the agents at Crow Creek, Brule, and Cheyenne by army officers.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—John Smith, agent, says none of the Warm Spring Indians are with the hostiles, and they cannot be induced to fight against the whites.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 15.—A Walla-Walla despatch gives the following account of the fight at the Umatilla reservation:—The news reached Colonel Miles, who was at Pendleton, that the hostiles were at the reservation. He at once started for the scene with 300 regulars. After a march of about six miles, and when within a short distance of Cayuse Station, he encountered between four hundred and five hundred warriors. Getting his men into position, Col. Miles opened fire on the hostiles, who returned it. The Indians sustained considerable loss, those present estimating their dead at fifteen. Miles' casualties consist of two men wounded. Shortly after one o'clock the Indians fell back towards the mountains. This is the first time during this campaign that the hostiles have attempted to charge, and it shows that they were driven to desperation. On Friday the Indians completed the destruction of Cayuse Station, which on the day previous they had partially destroyed. It is said Meacham's forces, now in the Umatilla country, amount to 700 men, and it is thought they will be sufficient to bring the hostiles to terms in a few days. Several mill-men have just come into town, and report that they were driven out of the mountains by the Indians, who appeared to be in large numbers.

HARVESTING GRAIN.

Men differ as to the best and proper time to cut wheat. Many say it should stand until the grain is quite hard, and then be cut and put into the barn almost immediately after. Others cut earlier, and often put it into the barn or sack before it has had time to cure. I have no doubt, if the wheat is intended for seed, though the sample will be quite rough and will not look so nice, it is better to let it get quite hard previous to cutting; but for grinding, and to make sure of a fine sample for sale, this is a mistake. When secured in this hard state, and through being so long exposed to the sun before cutting, it is impossible for the miller to separate the bran from the flour so thoroughly; consequently the flour is coarse and brown. Also, when cut so late, if there is much to handle, considerable will be lost before the whole is secured.

For several reasons it is desirable to cut while in a soft state. If the berry is past the milky state, and when like soft dough, it is as good a time as can be. I have known large wheat raisers to cut it very green. The color is brighter, the berry more plump, the quality nicer, the straw softer and tougher—not so liable to break up when threshed—all of which is very desirable. It is a settled question that more and better flour can be made from this wheat. Of course, to cut in this green or soft state, more time is required to cure before hauling. Many object to this on account of rains, and anxious to barn the grain immediately after cutting. We know it is not pleasant to have rain day after day on wheat if not properly set up in shook.

My custom is to cut when in the doughy state, make good sized bundles, set them up well—six bands upright and two to cap with, making eight altogether; let them stand till the wheat is hard enough to grind. The wheat will not be injured by moderate rains, and the heads not being much exposed to the sun will not be injured by drying too quickly. I am in no hurry to haul the wheat if other work is pressing. I have found all through 35 year's experiences that it is best to cut early and give sufficient field room. Most of the musty wheat is caused by being put together too soon after cutting, even if the wheat and straw seem quite dry. Too many of our farmers raise green weeds with their crops, and these, getting mixed up with the wheat, cause it to heat and mould in the mow or stack. —*Ohio Farmer.*

This is the way the recent unpleasant rise in the thermometer is described by some funny people:—Hot, hotter, hottest, hottental, hottentoter, hottentotest."

The Dutchess of Galliera proposes to make the City of Paris a magnificent present estimated at several millions of francs. She has decided on leaving to it by will her gallery of pictures, sculptures, and works of art, as well as a piece of ground on which to build a museum to contain the artistic treasures, to be called the Galliera Museum.

THE ORANGE QUESTION IN QUEBEC.

THE QUESTION OF LEGALITY TO BE TAKEN TO THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

MONTREAL, July 19.—There were seventeen members of the Supreme Grand Orange Lodge of British America in Council here yesterday, four representatives from Ontario West, three from Ontario East, two from St. John, N. B., one from Halifax, and the remainder from Sherbrooke and other parts of this Province. It is their intention to direct the proceedings on behalf of the arrested Orangemen, and it is more than probable that all further movements of the Order in this city will be under their control. They were closeted with their Montreal counsel today, and it is learned that a leading Ontario lawyer—either Mr. M. C. Cameron or Mr. Bethune—will be associated with them. It has also become known that a fund of $10,000 is to be raised by the Orangemen of the Dominion, to be expended if necessary in proceedings to test the legality of the Order in this Province. It is their intention to push matters to a speedy issue, and to have their case before the Privy Council as soon as possible. Several of the delegates left the city this forenoon and the remainder this evening.

Mr. Justice Badgely has not given any written opinion as to the case, but it is reported that he has verbally declared that the statute in question does not refer to the Orangemen.

AN ABUNDANT WHEAT HARVEST.

That this would be a great wheat year has been the prevailing anticipation, first over the Western States, and next over Western Canada. The anticipation has been fulfilled, with a great deal to spare. Taking the latest and most reliable advices, the yield of wheat this year is simply enormous. We speak of course with reference to the North American continent, reports from many quarters of which agree as to the fact of an exceptional production. Coming nearer home we may be interested to inquire, how about the wheat crop in Canada? From the best advices attainable up to this date, it appears that the favourable anticipations of a month ago are exceeded by the actual fact, and that the wheat crop is really far better than was expected. It is not merely that the crop is good; it is extraordinary, such as does not occur more than once or twice in twenty years. Our friends in the agricultural districts say that the wheat crop this year is perfectly phenomenal. This description applies only to Western Ontario, near the lakes, but we may look for very favourable accounts also from the east. The present indications are—an extraordinary crop of wheat in the whole range from Niagara to Detroit, with the probability of an unusually abundant yield to the north also, if the sun holds its sway for ten days more. However, taking the counties where wheat is already ripe, along with those in which it is rapidly getting ripe, it is a safe assertion that the wheat harvest of 1878 is the largest ever known in Canada. All along the southern range the danger of rust is past, and experience justifies the conjecture that even to the north, where wheat ripens later, the sunburst will last long enough to put the grain out of danger. The great "heat wave" has caused much grumbling among residents in cities, but it has added untold millions to the wheat crop of North America.—*Toronto Mail.*

TREE PLANTING.—It is not well to have a deep shade around the house. Keep the large trees at a suitable distance, and let in a little sunshine. Have some regard, also, to keeping an open view from the house to the highway. Time and again young apple orchards have been so planted that as soon as they become large the family home will be completely hidden. There is no excuse for this. If the farm be not large enough to furnish a good location for an apple orchard away from the house it is not large enough to grow apples profitably. Smaller trees and shrubs only should be tolerated near and in front of dwellings. I make an exception for the cherry, which often grows so beautifully that it will ornament rather than disfigure the front yard. Plums also may be kept somewhere near the house for convenience in frequently jarring the trees to catch a curculio. He who plants a tree is not necessarily a benefactor; unless he uses good judgment in selecting variety and location, he may deserve curses rather than blessings. Injudicious planting is only making more work for the forester's axe and grub hook. Lord Palmerston once defined dirt as a good thing in the right place. A tree where it should not be is in like manner an intolerable nuisance, and there is no variety, however beautiful or useful, which may not by injudicious planting be made to answer this description.

LIGHTNING AND TREES.—It cannot be too often repeated at this season of the year, when thunder storms are so frequent, that one of the most dangerous places in which to seek shelter is under a large tree. Of all the persons and animals killed by lightning probably eight-tentha have been destroyed under or near trees. Oak trees more frequently than any others draw lightning from the clouds, partly, perhaps, because the close grain of the oak contains a large quantity of iron in solution, which, by impregnating the wood and bark, has the same effect. But no tree in this country enjoys the exemption of the Indian banyan, which, at least as the Hindoos believe, is never touched by lightning. The Pittsburg *Commercial* takes the recent disaster at a picnic near that city as a text from which to give its readers some good advice about avoiding trees in thunder storms, and makes the practical suggestion that the proprietors of groves frequently rented for picnics and such entertainments in the summer should provide one or more substantial sheds for the accommodation of parties in case of a sudden storm.

Mr. Mongiardino, an agent of the British Foreign Bible Society, has been stoned to death in Buenos Ayres for selling bibles.

STRANGE STORY OF A HAIR.

HOW THE VICTIM OF A CANCER MET HER DEATH.

In looking over a hotel register in Chicago a reporter saw the name of a prominent Southern physician whom he had formerly quite well known. He is resident of a Southern capital. To detail the talk of the evening is certainly not the intention of this brief article. The desire is to call attention to a curious freak of nature, instanced in the person of a young negro woman who died of an ailment that in its ante-obit bearings baffled skill or science. The doctor is willing to vouch for the truth of his narration. "I am aware," said he, in relating the circumstances, "that what I am telling you seems contrary to reason, and would be reckoned by many, if not an absurdity, at least a phenomenon that need scarcely be credited. It was five years since that I was called up to attend a bright mulatto woman, said to be suffering from cancer. I gave her my very best attention, and as the awful destroyer was but in the incipiency of its force, I cut it out, and succeeded in saving the woman's life. The wound healed, and to all appearance was uninterfered with. Two years later the woman was seized with violent contortions, when she was apparently in the enjoyment of the very best of health, and fell to the floor, crying out that there was a needle piercing her heart. In a short time the pain subsided and she was immediately restored to her normal condition, experiencing no unpleasant results from the incident. But the fits became more frequent, and two months from that day were of daily occurrence. I had been summoned, but I could not make out the peculiar disorder. I found it was foreign to anything of the kind that had ever come under my notice as a practitioner. I called in some brother professionals, and we held a long consultation attempting to diagnose the case. All our efforts were in vain. Finally, to make a long story short the girl died in the midst of one of her paroxysms. It was decided to hold a *post mortem* examination of the body, as it was believed there would be some interesting revelations. The girl had always complained of a pain in the heart, though there were no evidence of heart disease. At the time of the first attack she said a needle was penetrating her heart. We concluded, naturally enough, that the heart was in some manner the seat of the ailment. We accordingly cut it out, and here is the remarkable part of the story. Running transversely through the upper right corner of the heart was a filiform something, which, upon close examination, proved to be a coarse black hair. Tracing this with the utmost care, we found that one end led into the lung of the unfortunate girl, while the other led up towards the armpit of the left side. What prompted me I do not know, but I looked to the old cancer wound, which was left of the left breast, nearly under the arm. I there found a hair growing into the wound. It had grown out an inch above the place where the cancer had been, and in attending to that affliction the hair had been inducted into the wound. It had, by some almost impossible process of nature, gone on growing towards the vitals of the woman until it pierced her heart, and began coiling in her lungs, producing a hemorrhage of the latter. We took the hair out in three parts, and upon a measurment it proved to be twenty-three feet in length. I have written this astonishing case up, and design publishing it shortly, with several medical disquisitions upon it from some of the ablest pens in the south."—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

The scene in St. Louis during the intensely heat heated spell is thus described by a correspondent:—Men became abstemious and temperate who have been addicted to excesses for years. Probably less liquor was sold in St. Louis than in the same space of time for a long period. The conviction also arose from the large number of Germans prostrated by the sun, that beer was hardly less dangerous, and several physicians expressed themselves to the effect that it really was more heating than whiskey. The favoured drinks, as for several days part, were claret punches, sangareens, cream punches, lemonades, buttermilk, sour wines, and mineral and soda waters, which were drank in enormous quantities. In their diet, too, men became equally abstemious, iced tomatoes, iced tea, &c., becoming the favourites in the restaurants, hotels, eating-houses, etc. It was not unusual to see men coming along wearing a perforated hat with ice and cabbage leaves on their heads, and carrying a fan in one hand and an umbrella in the other. Boys sold palm-leaf fans on the street by the thousands. Pumps were surrounded by men and horses, the latter anxious for a draught from the huge bucket, the former stopping to bathe their heads, rewet their cabbage leaves, or to bathe their wrists in the almost ice-cold water. In fact, every precaution was taken that the human ingenuity could devise.

MILL POINT, July 22.—On Sunday morning about 2 o'clock a violent thunder storm passed over this place, which lasted about thirty minutes. For two minutes and a half large drops of hail, nearly one inch in thickness, fell, doing considerable damage to property, gardens, &c. One man's garden was nearly totally destroyed, the storm rooting up and blowing down nearly every tree and shrub. Other gardens received more or less damage. The glass in the new brick church was broken in a number of places. The church at Gretna, opposite this place, received similar damage. The storm was seemingly more destructive on the other side of the bay, one man there having 52 panes of glass broken out of his house, another 46, and numbers of others received smaller damage. The hail fell with such force as to leave large dents in places where it struck the buildings.

It was decided in a Perthshire court in a case involving the legal kinship of relatives, that a brother is nearer of kin to a sister than is a father.

Jules Verne is contemplating a voyage around the world in his new yacht, the St. Michel.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 21.—It is believed the losses by a cyclone, which passed here to day, approaches $100,000.

Five prominent firms in New York failed last week, with liabilities of over $3,000,000.

Dr. Schultz, M.P. for Lisgar, stepped on a piece of orange peel at Selkirk a few days ago and broke his arm.

Hodel, the would-be assassin of the German Emperor, signs himself "Hodel, author of the attempt upon the life of his Majesty the Emperor."

"Bonanza" MacKay is 42 years old, and enjoys an annual income of $12,000,000, including three-eighths of the profits of the Bonanza.

A train going west struck a woman named McAlpin a short distance east of Acton, on the 20th inst., completely severing the head and shoulders from the rest of the body.

EARLY THRESHING.—Mr. John Anderson of Ameliasburg, yesterday thrashed over three hundred bushels of barley, the product of nine acres, being ten days earlier than he ever did threshing before. The yield, 33½ bushels to the acre, is much larger than the average.—*Intelligencer.*

MONTREAL, July 19.—Mr. Vennor says:—The cold turn of the 9th of July predicted by me several weeks ago will probably occur between the 20th and 25th, and I still look for frost. August will be terribly hot and sultry up to about the 15th or 20th, when singularly cold, fall-like weather will set in, with high winds and heavy showers.

EXTRAORDINARY BEE SWARMING.—Mr. T. Tweall, farmer, 1st con. Binbrook, has had the good fortune to have a more than usually prolific crop of bees this summer. From one hive the other day he had no fewer than four swarms within twenty-four hours, and on the following day, from the same hive, a couple of swarms, making six swarms in thirty-six hours.—*Hamilton Spectator.*

Sir Stafford Northcote announced in the House of Commons on Tuesday the betrothal of the Duke of Connaught with the Princess Marie Louise of Prussia, daughter of Prince Frederick Charles, and gave notice that he would on Thursday move for the usual grant. Sir Charles Dilke thereupon gave notice of an amendment reciting that no constitutional precedent for such an application exists.

The Stockton *Independent* says: Every little while we read of some one who has stuck a rusty nail in his foot or some other part of his person, and lockjaw has resulted therefrom. All such wounds can be healed without any fatal consequences following them. The remedy is simple. It is only to smoke such wound, or any wound or bruise that is inflamed with burning wool or woolen cloth. Twenty minutes in the smoke of wool will take the pain out of the worst case of inflamation arising from any wound we ever saw.

MARRIED.

CLARK—MORTON.—By the Rev. P. I. Robbin, at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. Peter. P. Clark, of Moira, to Miss Mary E. Morton, of St. Ola.

Belleville Markets.

Wheat,	$0 90 to $0 95
Barley,	0 00 to 0 00
Rye,	0 53 to 0 00
Oats,	0 30 to 0 31
Peas,	0 58 to 0 60
Butter,	0 07 to 0 20
Eggs,	0 10 to 0 00
Potatoes, per bush	0 53 to 0 66
Flour, per bbl	4 50 to 0 00
Sheepskins,	0 55 to 1 25
Hides,	4 00 to 6 50

Madoc Markets.

Flour, per brl	$5 00 to $0 00
Wheat, per bushel	1 00 to 0 00
Rye, "	0 50 to 0 00
Oats, "	0 25 to 0 00
Barley, "	0 50 to 0 00
Peas, "	0 60 to 0 00
Potatoes, "	0 40 to 0 00
Eggs, per doz	0 08 to 0 00
Butter, per lb	0 12 to 0 13
Hides, per cwt	4 00 to 0 00

STRAYED.

STRAYED on the premises of Lot No. 9, in 3rd con. of the township of Elzevir, on Friday, June 28th, a Black Mare, with a poke on. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

MICHAEL LANGLEY.

Elziver, July 9th, 1878. 67-4t.

BLACKSMITHING.

THE undersigned having rented the Blacksmith Shop formerly occupied by Mr. C. Thrasher, is prepared to do all kinds of jobbing on shortest notice and at reasonable rates. First-class Horse shoeing a specialty. Remember, 10cts., cash; 12½ credit. New shoes, 25cts.

Give me a trial; satisfaction guaranteed.

JAMES JOHNSTON.

Madoc, May 9th, 1878. 58-6m.

CLIPPER MILLS.

ALL kinds of Sawed Lumber and Shingles constantly on hand, or cut to order on the shortest notice at the Clipper Steam Saw and Shingle Mills.

Also CASH paid for

PINE AND CEDAR SHINGLE BOLTS, AND BASSWOOD LOGS.

F. J. DRAKE.

Hog Lake, July 3rd, 1878.

North Hastings GRIST MILL.

NOTICE of PARTNERSHIP.

THE undersigned beg to inform the inhabitants of Madoc and vicinity that they have entered into partnership, and are now better prepared than ever to supply their customers with first-class

FLOUR, FEED, BRAN

CORNMEAL, SHORTS,

PEAS, OATS, LUMBER, &c.

Highest Cash price paid for Wheat.

A. L. SAGAR,

ROBT. THOMSON.

Madoc, May 29th, 1878. 61.

CORRESPONDENCE.

We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions of our correspondents.

To the Editor of the REVIEW.

SIR,—In a political meeting held here last night, Mr. Bowell accused Mr. O'Flynn with inconsistency, because Mr. O'Flynn said, if he was returned for this Riding he would not support the government in any measures that his judgment told him were wrong. Mr. Bowell said that if Mr. O'Flynn was returned on the Reform ticket he was bound to support that party in all things until there was another election. Now I would like to know if Mr. Bowell proved himself as consistent as he says Mr. O'Flynn ought to be when, according to his own words, he voted 95 times against and 125 times for the Macdonald government, the last year it was in power. But then, I suppose, Mr. Bowell run in on two tickets, so as to have liberty to vote on each side.

I remain, yours, &c.,

ROSSACON.

Millbridge, July 23rd, 1878.

Cricket.

The present week has been a busy one with our cricketers, two matches having taken place, the first on Monday and the other yesterday. On Friday last Mr. Albert Moon received a telegram from Marmora, asking if a match could be arranged for the following Monday or Tuesday. There being no organized club in the village some difficulty was experienced in getting up an eleven, but it was finally arranged to play at Marmora on Monday, the result being that our boys came off victors by one run, the score standing:—Marmora, 126; Madoc, 127. This was, indeed, creditable to the home club, not one of whom, to our knowledge, had practiced once this season. Our players are all unanimous in saying that it was one of the best games they ever played, as not a single dispute occurred, or an unpleasant word said during the day to disturb the good feelings which existed between them and their opponents. The only thing which marred the pleasure of the day was an accident which happened to Mr. Allen Moon, near the conclusion of the first innings. During some by-play after a player had been put out, in catching the ball it struck him on the end of the fourth finger of the left hand, breaking the bone, although he very pluckily finished the innings, and afterwards caught an opponent out. After the game was over dinner was served at Mr. Gordon McWilliams' Hotel, at which ample justice was done to the good things provided. Our players arrived home about 10 o'clock, loud in their praises of the kindly manner in which they had been treated in Marmora. The following is the score:—

MADOC.—1ST INNINGS.

W. Hulin, c Whitten	6
H. Maybee, b Lister	15
G. W. Sine, c Johns	1
A. W. Page, not out	28
S. D. Ross, b Whitten	9
H. Cottraw, b Chisholm	1
Allen Moon, c Chisholm	0
J. Armstrong, b Whitten	0
J. F. Ward, b Chisholm	9
Sydmer Ross, b Chisholm	4
Albert Moon, run out	3
Extras	13
Total	90

2ND INNINGS.

W. Hulin, c Whitten	3
H. Maybee, c Pringle	2
G. W. Sine, c Chisholm	0
A. W. Page, b Whitten	8
S. D. Ross, run out	12
H. Cottraw, b Chisholm	1
E. Seymour, not out	2
J. Armstrong, b Chisholm	0
J. F. Ward, b Chisholm	0
Sydmer Ross, run out	2
Albert Moon, c Way	3
Extras	4
Total	37

MARMORA.—1ST INNINGS.

J. Ellis, c Sydmer Ross	4
D. Chisholm, b Maybee	8
A. Way, b Maybee	2
Dr. Lister, b Maybee	0
F. Whitten, hit wicket	11
W. Pringle, b Maybee	0
J. Wilkinson, b Page	0
R. Johns, run out	1
F. Pringle, c Allen Moon	2
G. McWilliams, b Maybee	0
T. Loucks, not out	3
Extras	11
Total	42

2ND INNINGS.

J. Ellis, b Maybee	25
D. Chisholm, b Maybee	5
A. Way, b Maybee	10
Dr. Lister, c Albert Moon	0
F. Whitten, run out	6
W. Pringle, b Maybee	0
J. Wilkinson, c Page	5
R. Johns, not out	12
F. Pringle, b Page	9
G. McWilliams, b Maybee	2
T. Loucks, l b w	1
Extras	9
Total	84

Madoc	127
Marmora	126

Yesterday the return match came off in this village, the result being a signal victory for the home club, they winning with nine wickets to go down. The weather was all that could be desired, and, as on Monday, the game passed off most pleasantly and with the best of good feeling. Wickets were pitched at 10 o'clock, our club, having won the toss, sending their opponents to the bat, to the bowling of Page and Maybee. The ground was very rough, making it especially hard for the fielders, but they played well after a little practice, and the last wicket fell for 37 runs. After a short rest our boys went to the bat, but their opponents proved themselves equally sharp on the field, the last wicket falling for 41 runs. An excellent lunch was then partaken of, and the Marmora club went again to the bat, and were disposed of for the incredibly small score of 17 runs, only 11 of which were made with the bat, and one player making six of that number. The bowling and fielding of the home club in this innings was simply faultless—especially when we remember that none of them had more than the practice of the previous Monday, and some none at all this season. The bowling of Chisholm and Dr. Lister for the Marmora club was also very good. As only 14 runs had to be made by the home club to beat, this was soon done, only one wicket falling, leaving the Madoc club victorious by one run and nine wickets to go down. The umpiring of Messrs. Pearce, for the Marmora club, and Breakell for the home club, gave the best of satisfaction to all concerned. At the conclusion of the match the visitors were entertained to an excellent dinner at Moon's Hotel, and shortly afterwards left for home.

Following is the score:

MARMORA.—1ST INNINGS.

T. Loucks, l b w, b Maybee	4
D. Chisholm, b Maybee	5
J. Ellis, b Maybee	6
F. Whitten, run out	3
F. Pringle, b Page	1
A. Way, c Page, b Maybee	0
R. Johns, b Page	3
J. Wilkinson, b Page	0
G. McWilliams, not out	1
W. Pringle, l b w, b Maybee	1
Dr. Lester, run out	1
Extras	12
	37

2ND INNINGS.

W. Pringle, l b w	1
Dr. Lister, c and b Maybee	1
J. Ellis, c Ross, b Maybee	2
J. Wilkinson, c Sine, b Maybee	0
R. Johns, b Page	0
A. Way, b Maybee	0
F. Pringle, b Page	0
F. Whitten, b Maybee	0
G. McWilliams, not out	0
D. Chisholm, run out	1
T. Loucks, c Orr, b Page	6
Extras	6
	17

MADOC.—1ST INNINGS.

H. Maybee, c and b Lister	4
W. Hulin, b Chisholm	1
M. Maybee, run out	2
S. D. Ross, c Ellis, b Chisholm	3
A. W. Page, l b w, b Lister	13
G. W. Sine, b Lister	0
Sydmer Ross, c Way, b Lister	0
J. Armstrong, b Chisholm	4
J. A. Orr, c Whitten, b Lister	1
W. T. White, c Chisholm, b Lister	0
E. C. Brown, not out	0
Extras	13
	41

2ND INNINGS.

S. D. Ross, c Way, b Chisholm	4
M. Maybee, not out	2
H. Maybee, not out	4
Extras	4
	14

Read Thomas Cross's new advt. of Clearing Sale.

Cricket Meeting.

A meeting for the re-organization of the Madoc Cricket Club will be held in Moon's Hotel, to-morrow evening, at 7.30 o'clock.

Eclipse.

A total eclipse of the sun will take place on Monday next, from about 4 to 6 p. m., in this place. Now get ready your smoked glass.

Quarterly Services.

The regular quarterly services in connection with the Methodist Church in this place will be held on the second Sunday in August, next.

Anonymous.

We repeat once more that we do not publish communications—more especially of a political nature—without knowing who the author is. "Progress" will kindly make a note of this rule.

Camp Meeting.

At a meeting of several of the ministers of the Methodist Church, Belleville District, held recently at Frankford, it was decided to hold a Camp meeting this summer, to be held either in Tweed, Madoc, or Stirling.

Cheese Market.

LIVERPOOL, July 23.—Cheese, 44s.

LITTLE FALLS, N. Y., July 23.—12,000 factory offered and sold; 6,000 at 8c, 4,000 at 7⅞c, balance under and consigned; buyers afraid of prices, but cool weather re-assuring; June all sold; 450 dairy cheese sold at 6½ to 7c. Butter at 14 to 16c.

Arbitration.

The arbitration between Messrs. Pardee and Lloyd as to their respective interests in the Belleville and North Hastings and Grand Junction Railway Companies, as ordered by the Court of Chancery, is now in progress, at Belleville. The arbitrators are Judge Dean, of Lindsay, Ald. R. S. Patterson, of Belleville, and Judge Sinclair, of Hamilton.

The Felt Hats which Wm. Johnson & Co. of Belleville are offering at $1 each, are worth $1.50. ex. See them.

Dull.

Business has been very dull in our village for the last few weeks—in fact remarkably dull, if we except an hour or two on Saturday evenings, and as a consequence there is a dearth of local news. This is doubtless due to the fact that the farmers are very busy at the present time in the harvest field, the dry weather of the past few weeks having ripened up the grains very quickly. All reports say that there will be an immense quantity of all kinds of grain.

When in Belleville remember that Wm. Johnson & Co. can offer you great bargains in Hats. There is only about thirty dozen of the old stock of Hats left, these they offer at 25c and 50c each. The 25c ones were formerly sold at $1, and the 50c ones were $2 and $2.50 each.

NOTES ON EDUCATION.

JULY EXAMINATIONS, 1878.—THIRD CLASS TEACHERS.

ENGLISH LITERATURE.—TIME—TWO HOURS.

N. B.—One hundred and fifty marks will be considered a full paper, although the total number of marks is 215.

1 "I bring fresh showers for the thirsting flowers,
From the seas and the streams;
I bear light shade for the leaves when laid
In their noonday dreams;
From my wings are shaken the dews that waken
The sweet buds every one,
When rocked to rest on their mother's breast,
As she dances about the sun."

Shelley—The Cloud.

(i.) Explain the statement in ll. 1 and 2, and that in ll. 3 and 4, so as to show that you understand them.

(ii.) What is the received theory of the formation of dew? What is meant by

"The dews that waken
The sweet buds every one"?

(iii.) What are 'rocked to rest on their mother's breast'? What is meant by 'mother' in 'mother's breast'? and what by 'dances about the sun'?

(iv.) Parse 'waken'.

(v.) Write a brief note on Shelley, and name his chief poetical contemporaries.

2. "Driven off his throne; buffeted by rude hands; with his children in revolt; the darling of his old age killed before him untimely; our Lear hangs over her breathless lips, and cries, 'Cordelia, Cordelia! stay a little!'

'Vex not his ghost!—oh, let him pass!—he hates him much
That would upon the rack of this tough world
Stretch him out longer!'"

Thackeray—Death of George III.

(i.) When did George III. die?

(ii.) What is the historical ground for the statements implied in the clauses

'Driven off his throne,'
'With his children in revolt'?

(iii.) Tell the story of Lear and Cordelia. Who are meant in this passage by Lear and Cordelia?

(iv.) Who is the author of the poetical part of the extract? What is the meaning of 'pass'? Between what two things is a comparison implied in the expression 'rack of this tough world'? Quote a line from Shelley's cloud in which the word 'rack' is used, and explain its sense there.

(v.) Name two of Thackeray's competitors in the department of literature in which he was most eminent.

3 "How sweet the moonlight sleeps upon this bank!
Here will we sit and let the sounds of music
Creep in our ears; soft stillness and the night
Become the touches of sweet harmony.
Sit, Jessica: Look how the floor of heaven
Is thick inlaid with patines of bright gold;
There's not the smallest orb which thou behold'st
But in his motion like an angel sings,
Still quiring to the young-eyed cherubims:
Such harmony is in immortal souls;
But whilst this muddy vesture of decay
Doth grossly close it in, we cannot hear it."

Shakespeare—Merchant of Venice.

(i.) Explain the meaning of 'become,' l. 4, 'patines,' l. 6, 'muddy vesture of decay,' l.11, and 'grossly,' l. 12.

(ii.) What is the force of 'still,' l. 9?

(iii.) Would it be correct to infer from the expression 'his motion' that 'orb' is masculine? Give a reason for your answer.

(iv.) Explain clearly what it is that we cannot hear 'whilst this muddy vesture of decay doth grossly close it in.'

(v.) What ancient belief is implied in the expression 'floor of heaven'?

(vi.) Tell what you know about Shakespeare.

For Visitors to the Country.

From City and Village, a useful and pleasing *vade-mecum* is the *American Agriculturist* for August 1st, with its half a hundred engravings of rural objects, implements, conveniences, plants, etc., while cultivators in all departments will find much of interest and practical utility to fill up their resting hours with instructive reading. Among some two hundred articles and items are: The Work of the Month; A Farmers' Celebration on the "Fourth;" A Neat House or Parsonage, with Plans and Details; Chapter on Good Dogs; "Among the Farmers;" "Talks on Farm Crops;" Village Improvement Association; Sheep-Farming at the South; Notes from The Pines; Household Topics; A good Boys' and Girls' Department; Exposure of Humbugs, etc., etc. Orange Judd Co., New York, publishers. $1.60 a year. For sale by newsdealers generally, at 15cts.

North Hastings Teachers' Examination.

Thirty-eight candidates presented themselves for examination for Third Class Certificates. After an examination on all the subjects on the Programme the following were successful. The names are arranged according to merit:

1. Paul Kingston.
2. J. M. Henderson.
3. Walter Smith.
4. Mary Brydon.
5. Minnie Elliot.
6. William Jenkins.
7. J. W. McPhail.
8. John Maclise, jr.
9. Fred. O'Flynn.
10. Dugald McDonald.
11. Lizzie Little.
12. Sarah Shannon.
13. William Lacroix.
14. Julia Houston.
15. Lizzie Rupert.
16. James O'Donnel.
17. Eliza McIninch.
18. Pheobe M. Coyle.

Those candidates whose names are numbered 6, 13 and 16 respectively, being under the required age, are not eligible for certificates; all of the remaining candidates will be required to spend a session in the Model School before being authorized to teach. In our next issue we will refer to the result of the examination again.

George Betts, a clergyman's son, aged fourteen, and a friend set out at Lansing, Mich., not long ago to spend an afternoon shooting at a mark with their loaded revolvers. Returning home, young Betts in a tragic manner, cried: "You villian, die!" and snapped his pistol at his companion, who told him not to do so again, as some one might get hurt. Betts then held the revolver to his own temple to show it was empty, fired, and fell dead.

$3 Silk Hats for $2, $4 Silk Hats for $2.50, $5 Silk Hats for $3.50, at Wm. Johnson & Co's, in Belleville.

This Spring Wm. Johnson & Co. of Belleville have bought over *one hundred dozen* of new Hats, at prices varying from 40 to 75 per cent less than regular prices, and they are selling them at corresponding reductions.

NOTICE.

I HEREBY give notice, forbidding any person or persons harbouring or trusting my wife, Mary Reid, on my account, as I will not be responsible for any debts she may contract, as she has left my bed and board without any just cause or provocation.

ROBERT REID.

Limerick, July 8th, 1878. 68-3

NOTICE.

PARTIES having orders on the Treasurer of the Township of Madoc, properly signed by the Clerk of said municipality, not wishing to call on him, will be paid by John Dale & Son, Madoc.

JOHN N. MOORE,
Township Treasurer.

Madoc, June 19th, 1878, 64

WALL PAPER!

A LARGE ASSORTMENT,

CHEAPER THAN EVER

TO BE SEEN AT

C. G. WILSON'S

MEDICAL HALL.

B. & N. H. R'Y

GREAT EXCITEMENT!

The Subscriber is just receiving a new stock of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,
BOOTS AND SHOES, ETC.

and in order to make room for it he will sell the present stock

AT COST, FOR CASH,

for the next thirty days. If you want to get genuine bargains give us a call before purchasing elsewhere. All kinds of Farmers' Produce taken in exchange at highest market prices.

BLACKSMITHING

and all kinds of general jobbing done on short notice and at lowest prices.

N.B.—All parties indebted to the undersigned are requested to call and settle by cash or note before the 15th January next, and save costs.

W. A. ROBLIN, Keller's Bridge.

Madoc, Dec. 20th, 1877. 38

NOTICE.

THE partnership heretofore existing under the name of Bowen & Ellis was this day dissolved by mutual consent.

D. BOWEN.
E. ELLIS.

Madoc, May 8th, 1878.

D. Bowen will pay all debts against the late firm and to whom all debts must be paid. All outstanding accounts must be paid on or before the 18th day of June next.

Remember the place, opposite the New Post Office.

D. BOWEN.

D. BOWEN,

BAKER AND CONFECTIONER

is prepared to supply the public of

MADOC AND VICINITY

WITH

BREAD,
CAKES,
CONFECTIONERY,
PASTRY,
ETC., ETC.

Of the very best quality, and at lowest prices for Cash.

Remember the place, opposite Bristols' Carriage Factory, Division Street.

JOHN G. DEANS

Chemist and Druggist,

Keeps constantly on hand a

CHOICE STOCK

—OF—

DRUGS,
PATENT MEDICINES,
Fancy and Toilet Articles.
BRUSHES, PERFUMERY,
STATIONERY,
CONFECTIONERY
LAMP CHIMNEYS & WICKS.

AN EXCELLENT ASSORTMENT

—OF—

Field, Flower and Garden Seeds.

NOTICE.

THE partnership of E. D. O'Flynn & Bro. having been dissolved, it becomes necessary that all debts contracted with and due to the late firm should be settled by Note or otherwise at the earliest possible date.

Hereafter the business will be carried on under the name, style and firm of

E.D.O'FLYNN & SON,

who will more than ever try and meet the wants of their customers.

E. D. O'FLYNN.

Madoc, April 1st, 1878.

WRIGHT'S

Grocery, Provision,

—AND—

LIQUOR STORE.

ESTABLISHED IN 1858.

Now carried on by the subscriber, who will conduct the business upon the old established system of always keeping on hand a well selected and full assortment of

WINES,
BRANDIES,
GINS,
SPIRITS,
PORTERS,
ALES,

&c., &c., of the best brands, imported direct from the manufacturers.

Also a full assortment of

Confectionery & Biscuits

CROCKERY & GLASSWARE,

FRUITS IN SEASON,

FLOUR AND FEED!

All wholesale and retail.

Farmers' produce of all kinds taken at the higest market value.

JANE WRIGHT,
Wright's Block, Durham street, Madoc

Madoc, March 20th, 1878.

Stoves & Tinware.

If you want good

COOKING, BOX, OR PARLOR

STOVES

CALL AT CHOWN'S

DIVISION ST., REED'S BLOCK.

Where you will find a good assortment, together with all kinds of Tinware, on hand or made to order. Furnaces, Eavetrough, and all kinds of job work attended to. Remember the place, opposite Orr's blacksmith shop.

22 GEORGE CHOWN.

GOLD. Great chance to make money. We need a person in every town to take subscriptions for the largest, cheapest and best Illustrated family publication in the world. Any one can become a successful agent. The most elegant works of art given free to subscribers. The price is so low that almost everybody subscribes. One agent reports making over $150 in a week. A lady agent reports taking over 400 subscribers in ten days. All who engage make money fast. You can devote all your time to the business, or only your spare time. You need not be away from home over night. You can do it as well as others. Full particulars, directions and terms free. Elegant and expensive Outfit free. If you want profitable work send us your address at once. It costs nothing to try the business. No one who engages fails to make great pay. Address "The People's Journal," Portland, Maine

Great Clearing Sale

OF

MILLINERY, HATS, FEATHERS

FLOWERS, ETC., ETC.,

At 50 per cent. below Cost.

THOMAS CROSS.

Received To-Day.

Grey and White Cottons, White and Colored Cotton Yarn, Check Shirtings, Brown and Drab Ducks, Grass Linen, American Jean, etc., all of which will be sold at our usual low prices.

SYDMER ROSS & CO.

Madoc, June 27th, 1878.

At Maybee's.

At Maybee's.

At Maybee's.

At Maybee's.

MILLINERY!

LADIES' HATS FOR $1.00.

Mrs. White,

Having just received her Spring Stock of Millinery, in all the different styles, would inform her customers she is prepared to supply them Cheap for Cash.

Also a new lot of Shaded Wools, Mottoes, Wall Pockets, Gold and Silver Card Boards, Embroidery, Lace, Fans, Combs, etc., etc.

Sole agent for C. C. Stewart's Rubber Stamp, Stencil, etc.

phants, expenses of every kind, my man has already left more than five thousand pounds on his route. After all, the Bank is rich!"

His decision taken, he immediately went on board the General Grant, and was there when Mr. Fogg and Mrs. Aouda arrived. To his extreme surprise, he recognized Passepartout under his fantastic costume. He concealed himself immediately in his cabin, to avoid an explanation which might damage everything—and, thanks to the number of the passengers, he counted on not being seen by his enemy, when this very day he found himself face to face with him on the forward part of the ship.

Passepartout jumped at Fix's throat, without any other explanation, and to the great delight of certain Americans, who immediately bet for him, he gave the unfortunate detective a superb volley of blows, showing the great superiority of French over English boxing.

When Passepartout had finished he found himself calmer and comforted. Fix rose in pretty bad condition, and, looking at his adversary, he said to him coldly:—

"Is it finished?"

"Yes, for a moment."

"Then I want a word with you."

"But I——"

"In your master's interest."

Passepartout, as if conquered by this coolness, followed the detective, and they both saf down in the forward part of the steamer.

"You have thrashed me," said Fix. "Good; I expected it. Now, listen to me. Until the present I have been Mr. Fogg's adversary, but now I am with him."

"At last!" cried Passepartout, "you believe him to be an honest man?"

"No," replied Fix coldly. "I believe him to be a rogue. Sh! Don't stir, and let me talk. As long as Mr. Fogg was in the English possessions, I had an interest in retaining him whilst waiting for a warrant of arrest. I did everything I could for that. I sent against him the priests of Bombay, I made you drunk at Hong Kong, I separated you from your master, I made him miss the Yokohama steamer."

Passepartout listened with clenched fists.

"Now," continued Fix, "Mr. Fogg seems to be returning to England! Well, I will follow him there. But henceforth it shall be my aim to clear the obstacles from his path as zealously and carefully as before I took pains to accumulate them. You see, my game is changed, and it is changed because my interest desires it. I add, that your interest is similar to mine, for you will only know in England whether you are in the service of a criminal or an honest man!"

Passepartout listened to Fix very attentively and he was convinced that the latter spoke with entire good faith.

"Are we friends?" asked Fix.

"Friends, no," replied Passepartout; "allies, yes; and under this condition that, at the least appearance of treason, I will twist your neck."

"Agreed," said the detective, quietly.

Eleven days after, on the 3rd of December, the General Grant entered the bay of the Golden Gate, and arrived at San Francisco.

Mr. Fogg had neither gained nor lost a single day.

CHAPTER XXV.—IN WHICH A SLIGHT GLIMPSE OF SAN FRANCISCO IS HAD—A POLITICAL MEETING.

It was seven o'clock in the morning, when Phileas Fogg, Mrs. Aouda and Passepartout set foot on the American continent, if this name can be given to the floating wharf on which they landed. These wharves, rising and falling with the tide, facilitate the loading and unloading of vessels. Clippers of all sizes were moored there, steamers of all nationalities, and those steamboats with several decks, which ply on the Sacramento and its tributaries. There were accumulated also the products of a commerce which extends to Mexico, Peru, Chili, Brazil, Europe, Asia and all the islands of the Pacific Ocean.

Passepartout, in his joy at finally touching American soil, thought in landing he would execute a perilous leap in his finest style. But when he fell upon the wharf, the planks of which were worm-eaten, he almost fell through. Quite put out by the manner in which he had "set foot" on the new continent, the good fellow uttered a terrible cry, which sent flying an innumerable flock of cormorants and pelicans, the customary inhabitants of these moveable wharves.

Mr. Fogg, as soon as he landed, ascertained the hour at which the first train left for New York. It was at six o'clock in the evening. He had, then, an entire day to spend in the California capital. He offered a carriage for Mrs. Aouda and himself. Passepartout mounted the box, and the vehicle, at three dollars for the trip, turned towards the International Hotel.

From the elevated position that he occupied, Passepartout observed with curiosity the great American city, the broad streets, low, evenly-ranged houses, some of wood, and some of brick; the numerous vehicles in the streets, omnibusses and horse-cars, and on the crowded sidewalks not only Americans and Europeans, but also Chinese and Indians—the component parts of a population of more than two hundred thousand inhabitants.

Passepartout was quite surprised at all he saw. He was yet in the city of 1849, in the city of bandits, incendiaries, and assassins, running after the native gold, an immense concourse of all the outlaws, who gambled with gold dust, a revolver in one hand and a knife in the other. But this "good time" has passed away. San Francisco presented the aspect of a large commercial city. The high tower of the City Hall overlooked all these streets and avenues, crossing each other at right angles, between which were spread out verdant squares, then a Chinese quarter, which seemed to have been imported from the Celestial Empire in a toy-box. No more sombreros, or red shirts after the fashion of the miners, or Indians with feathers, but silk hats and black clothes worn by a large number of gentlemen of absorbing activity. Certain streets, among others Montgomery Street, the Regent Street of London, the Boulevard des Italiens of Paris, the Broadway of New York, the State Street of Chicago were lined with splendid stores, in whose windows were displayed the products of the entire world.

When Passepartout arrived at the International Hotel, it seemed to him that he had not left England.

The ground floor of the hotel was occupied by an immense bar, a sort of side-board opened gratis to every passerby. Dried beef, oyster soup, biscuit, and cheese were dealt out without the customer having to take out his purse. He only paid for his drink,—ale, porter, or sherry, if he fancied refreshment. That appeared "very American" to Passepartout.

The hotel restaurant was comfortable. Mr. Fogg and Mrs. Aouda took seats at a table and were abundantly served in very small dishes by negroes of darkest hue.

After breakfast, Phileas Fogg, accompanied by Mrs. Aouda, left the hotel to go to the office of the English consul to have his passport vised there. On the pavement, he found his servant, who asked him if it would not be prudent, before starting on the Pacific railrosd, to buy a few dozen Enfield rifles or Colt's revolvers. Passepartout had heard so much talk of the Sioux and Pawnees stopping trains like ordinary Spanish brigands. Mr. Fogg replied that it was a useless precaution, but he left him free to act as he thought best. Then he went to the office of the consul.

Phileas Fogg had not gone two hundred steps, when, "by the greatest accident," he met Fix, who manifested very great surprise. How! Mr. Fogg and he had taken together the voyage across the Pacific, and they had not met on board the vessel! At all events, Fix could only be honored by seeing again the gentleman to whom he owed so much; and his business calling him to Europe, he would be delighted to continue his journey in such agreeable company.

Mr. Fogg replied that the honor would be his, and Fix—who made it a point not to lose sight of him—asked his permission to visit with him this curious city of San Francisco, which was granted.

Mrs. Aouda, Phileas Fogg, and Fix sauntered through the streets. They soon found themselves in Montgomery street, where the crowd of people was enormous. On the sidewalks, in the middle of the street, on the horse-car rails, notwithstanding the incessant passage of the coaches and omnibuses, on the steps of the stores, in the windows of all the houses, and even up to the roofs, there was an innumerable crowd. Men with placards circulated among the groups. Banners and streamers floated in the wind. There were shouts in every direction.

"Hurrah for Camerfield!"

"Hurrah for Mandiboy!"

It was a political meeting. At least so Fix thought, and he communicated his ideas to Mr. Fogg, adding:—

"We will perhaps do well, sir, not to mingle in this crowd. Only hard blows will be got here."

"In fact," replied Phileas Fogg, "blows, if they are political, are not less blows."

Fix could not help smiling at this remark, and in order to see, without being caught in the crowd, Mrs. Aouda, Phileas Fogg, and he secured a place upon the upper landing of a flight of steps reaching to the top of a terrace, situated in the upper end of Montgomery street. Before them, on the other side of the street, between the wharf of a coal merchant and the warehouse of a petroleum dealer, there was a large platform in the open air, towards which the various currents of the crowd seemed to be tending.

And now, why this meeting? What was the occasion of its being held? Phileas Fogg did not know at all. Was it for the nomination of some high military or civil official, a State Governor, or a member of congress? It might be supposed so, seeing the great excitement agitating the city.

At this moment there was quite a movement in the crowd. Every hand was thrown in the air. Some, tightly closed, seemed to rise and fall rapidly in the midst of the cries—an energetic manner, no doubt, of casting a vote. The crowd fell back. The banners wavered, disappeared for an instant, and reappeared in tatters. The surging of the crowd extended to the steps, whilst every head moved up and down on the surface like a sea suddenly agitated by a squall. The number of black hats diminished perceptibly, and the most of them seemed to have lost their normal height. "It is evidently a meeting," said Fix; "and the question which has excited it must be a stirring one. I would not be astonished if they were still discussing the Alabama affair, although it has been settled."

"Perhaps," simply replied Mr. Fogg.

"In any event," replied Fix, "two champions are in each other's presence, the Hon. Mr. Camerfield and the Hon. Mr. Mandiboy."

Mrs. Aouda, leaning on Phileas Fogg's arm, looked with surprise at this noisy scene, and Fix was going to ask one of his neighbors the reason of this popular effervescence, when a more violent movement broke out. The hurrahs, interspersed with insults, redoubled. The staffs of the banners were transformed into offensive arms. Instead of hands, there were fists every where. From the top of carriages and omnibusses blocked in their course, formidable blows were exchanged. Every thing was made use of as projectiles. Boots and shoes described extended curves in the air, and it seemed even as if some revolvers mingled their national sounds with the loud cries of the crowd.

The crowd approached the flight of stairs, and swept over on to the lower steps. One of the parties had evidently been repulsed without disinterested spectators knowing whether the advantage was with Mandiboy or Camerfield.

"I believe that it is prudent for us to retire," said Fix, who did not want his "man" to get hurt or mixed up in a bad business. "If this is an English question and we are recognized, we will be treated roughly in this mixed crowd."

"An English citizen—" replied Phileas Fogg.

But the gentleman could not finish his sentence. Behind him, on the terrace above the stairs, there were frightful yells. They cried, "Hip! hip! hurrah for Mandiboy!" It was a party of voters coming to the rescue, flanking the Camerfield party.

Mr. Fogg, Mrs. Aouda, and Fix found themselves between two fires. It was too late to escape. This torrent of men, armed with loaded canes and bludgeons, was irresistible. Phileas Fogg and Fix, in protecting the young woman, were very roughly treated, Mr. Fogg, not less phlegmatic than usual, tried to defend himself with the natural weapons placed at the end of the arms of every Englishman, but in vain. A large rough fellow, with a red beard, flushed face, and broad shoulders, who seemed to be the chief of the band, raised his formidable fist to strike Mr. Fogg, and he would have damaged that gentleman very much, if Fix, throwing himself in the way, had not received the blow in his place. An enormous bump rose at once under the detective's silk hat, transformed into a simple cap.

"Yankee!" said Mr. Fogg, casting at his adversary a look of deep scorn.

"Englishman!" replied the other, "We will see each other again."

"When you please."

"Your name?"

"Phileas Fogg. And yours?

"Colonel Stamp Proctor."

Then the crowd passed on, throwing Fix down. He rose with his clothes torn, but without serious hurt. His travelling overcoat was torn in two unequal parts, and his pantaloons resembled those of certain Indians, who, as a fashion, put them on only after first taking out the seat. But to sum up, Mrs. Aouda had been spared, and Fix alone had been harmed by the fist-blow.

"Thanks," said Mr. Fogg to the detective, as soon as they were out of the crowd.

"No thanks necessary;" replied Fix, "but come with me."

"Where?"

"To a tailor's."

In fact, this visit was opportune. The garments of Phileas Fogg and Fix were in tatters, as if these two gentlemen had fought for Hon. Messrs. Camerfield and Mandiboy.

An hour afterwards they had respectable clothes and hats. Then they returned to the International Hotel.

Passepartout was waiting there for his master, armed with a half-dozen sharp-shooting, six-barrelled, breech-loading revolvers. When he perceived Fix in company with Mr. Fogg, his brow darkened. Mrs. Aouda, however, having told in a few words what had happened, Passepartout became calm again. Fix was evidently no longer an enemy but an ally. He was keeping his word.

Dinner over, a coach drove up to take the passengers and their baggage to the station. As they were getting into the coach Mr. Fogg said to Fix:—

"Did you see Colonel Proctor again?"

"No," replied Fix.

"I shall return to America to find him again," said Mr. Fogg coldly. "It would not be proper for an English citizen to allow himself to be treated in this way."

The detective smiled and did not answer him. But it is seen that Mr. Fogg was one of those Englishmen, who, while they do not tolerate duelling at home, will fight abroad, when it is necessary to maintain their honor.

At a quarter before six the travellers reached the station and found the train ready to start.

At the moment that Mr. Fogg was going to get into the cars, he called a porter and asked him:—

"Was there not some disturbance in San Francisco to-day?"

"It was a political meeting, sir," replied the porter.

"But I thought I noticed a certain excitement in the streets."

"It was simply a meeting organized for an election."

"The election of a general-in-chief, doubtless?" asked Mr. Fogg.

"No, sir, of a justice of the peace."

Upon this reply, Phileas Fogg jumped aboard the car, and the train started at full speed.

TO BE CONTINUED.

Railway Bakery.

THE undersigned having been disappointed in visiting the old country this summer ntends giving the public the benefit of it in

CHEAP BREAD,

and having purchased

100 Barrels of Flour

at a low figure, is prepared to furnish

BREAD, CAKES, PASTRY, &C., &C.

AT LOW PRICES.

My Bread will be manufactured on the Old Country System.

PATRONAGE SOLICITED.

A CHOICE STOCK OF

FAMILY GROCERIES

on hand, which will be sold at bottom price for cash.

J. HARPER.

Madoc, June 27th, 1878. 65

Fall & Winter Goods

—FOR—

1877 and 1878.

TO THE PEOPLE OF MADOC:

If you want cheap goods call and see my prices.

I intend to sell my entire stock at Montreal Wholesale Prices.

As the stock is all new and bought at the lowest market prices, and having no old stock, bought at war prices, to dispose of, you will find it to your advantage to inspect it before purchasing elsewhere.

I could give you a list of prices, but to satisfy yourselves call and see and you will be convinced that there is no humbug.

All kinds of produce taken in exchange at the highest market prices, such as Lard, Butter, Hams, &c., &c.

JOHN ROBERTSON.

"The Pharmacy."

Drugs, Chemicals, Dye-Stuffs,

Stationery, Crayons,

Paints, Oils, Varnishes,

Toilet Articles, Garden Seeds,

Wall Paper and Stationery.

Surgery in Store.

J. S. LOOMIS, M. D.

For the New Year.

The subscriber keeps constantly on hand a choice selection of

Groceries, Crockery, Glassware,

Boots & Shoes, Confectionery,

AND A SELECT STOCK OF

Wines and Liquors for medicinal uses.

GIVE ME A CALL AND CONVINCE YOURSELVES

that I have one of the best and cheapest stocks in the village.

G. M. BROOKS.

Just Received,

A SPLENDID

STOCK OF JEWELRY

OF THE

NEWEST DESIGNS,

AND AT

Lower Prices than ever before offered in Madoc.

Call and Examine

the stock, and you cannot fail to be suited.

G. D. RAWE.

JAS. WHYTOCK,

Grocer & Provision

DEALER,

Keeps constantly on hand a first-class stock of

CHOICE GROCERIES

AND

PROVISIONS OF ALL KINDS,

Which will be sold at the

LOWEST CASH PRICES.

FARMERS' PRODUCE of all Kinds

Taken in Exchange.

DURHAM STREET, MADOC.

CANNED

Fruits AND *Vegetables*

JAMS, JELLIES, &C.

CANNED APRICOTS,
CANNED EGG PLUMS,
CANNED PEACHES,
CANNED PEARS,
CANNED SUGAR CORN,
CANNED TOMATOES,
CANNED BEANS,
PLUM JAM,
CURRANT JELLY,
PEACH JELLY,
ETC., ETC., ETC.

Gray & M'Gregor

EXTRA CHOICE

SUGAR-CURED HAMS

Spiced Rolled Bacon,

MESS PORK, ETC.

GRAY & M'GREGOR.

CLEARING SALE

OF

Boots and Shoes.

The subscriber now offers for sale,

AT COST PRICES

the balance of Sale Stock now on hand in his shop in the

VILLAGE OF MADOC,

Must be all sold by the 10th of February.

CUSTOM WORK

In all its varieties as usual.

A. MORRICE,

Belleville and Madoc.

MADOC

Livery Stables!

THE undersigned begs to announce that having bought out the

Livery Establishment of Mr. Eugene Johnston,

he is prepared to accommodate the public with

FIRST-CLASS CONVEYANCES

which can be obtained at all hours, and at

REASONABLE RATES

FOR CASH.

He respectfully solicits a share of the public patronage.

Remember the place, D. Ross's Old Stand, opposite R. Simmon's Stables.

J. SHALTRY.

July 26th, 1877. 11

REMOVAL

Of the new Bakery to a more central part of the village, opposite the Post Office.

JOHN C. DALE

Begs to return thanks to the inhabitants of Madoc and the surrounding country for their kind patronage since commencing business, and to inform them that he has rented the shop of Mrs. VanNorman, for a Grocery, and will always keep on hand a choice stock of Candies of his own make.

My cottage bread will be the old English Batch Loaf, which for sweetness and closeness cannot be surpassed.

Furnishings for Socials and Teamsettings got up at the lowest possible charge.

A supply of my bread can constantly be found at the store of G. M. Brooks.

REMEMBER THE PLACE,

BAKERY,

..Opposite the Post Office,..

GROCERY,

1st Door East of Chard's Grist Mill.

J. CAMPBELL DALE.

Madoc, Jan. 30th, 1878. 17

SIGN OF THE

BLUE BOOT!

Opposite Harper's Brick Block.

Owing to the hard times for money I am selling

TEN PER CENT. BELOW FORMER PRICES, FOR CASH.

CUSTOM WORK, REPAIRING,

Etc., done in first-class style and on short notice, as I keep none but first-class workmen.

POSITIVELY NO CREDIT.

W. MOORE.

Madoc, Nov. 28th, 1877.

Your Property is safe in the Ottawa, Insure with it.

The Ottawa Agricultural

INSURANCE COMP'Y.

CAPITAL - $1,000,000.

$50,000 deposited with the Government for the protection of policy holders.

Head Office, Medcalf Street, Ottawa

THE above Company insures nothing more hazardous than Farm Property and Private Residences. It covers loss by lightning, if horses or cattle insured are killed on the owner's ground.

Farmers will find it to their advantage to insure in this company, also parties living in isolated residences in towns, as the rates are much lower than those of companies doing a general business. The company insure buildings against loss and damage by lightning, even where fire does not ensue.

R. P. HAMILTON,

Agent.

Office, 27 Campbell Street, Belleville.

Belleville, June 6th, 1877. 10

AGENT AT MADOC:

J. A. ORR, "REVIEW" OFFICE.

HAVE YOU NOT

been fooled long enough with high prices?

HELP US TO

Crush Monopoly.

If you study your personal interest encourage those who will give you the most for your money, and if we cannot show you as good goods, and some better, than you can find in any store here then we don't ask you to buy. We make this remark because some of the merchants have told parties that all our goods are old stock. Call and see for yourselves.

Double-width ulster cloth $1.15 per yard, worth $2.25 Double-width Devon west of England cloth $1.15. Double warp fine wool for suits or coats double-width at $2.50 per yard, sold here lately at $4 and $4.50; same goods not so heavy double width $1.50, usually $2.50 to $3. Various other qualities equally cheap. Waterproof clothing double-width 55c. per yard, usually sold at $2.25. Beautiful double-width Seal Skin cloaking $1, usually $2.50. Best scarlet flannel in market 40c. per yard, well worth 60c. A very heavy wide flannel in scarlet, purple and blue 20c., worth 35c. Beautiful tartan dress goods 27c. per yd, usually 30c to 35c. Heavy check goods, dresses or shirts, 12½c per yd, worth double. Winceys and other dress goods from 7c per yard up. Ready-made coats and pants or to order very cheap. Cardigan Jackets and shirts about half price. Striped twilled cotton and crown ticking about half price. Beautiful all-wool French delaine 17c per yd, worth 30c to 50c, would make nice wedding dresses, Good brown linen, warranted, 12c to 14c per yd, about half what you are paying daily. Beautiful shoulder shawls 30c each, nit half price. Large double tartan shawls $2 each. Warranted all linen wide table cloth 28c to 32c per yd. Red and white damask 55 per yd, usually $100. We can show you the best towels in Madoc, and cheap towels from 5c. each up. Border and hemmed pocket handkerchiefs from 3c up. Large table oil cloths for 50c, no better, usual price $1.50. Batting 4c, equal to what you are paying 7c to 10c. Good wool blankets $1.40 per pair, worth $2.50. Large heavy quilts $1.60, worth $3. Beautiful leather mits lined 35c to 45c, selling elsewhere at $1. Warranted kid gloves and mits lined 65c per pair, well worth $1.50. Warranted pure nickelite forks and spoons, Wilkes' make, about half price. Hundreds of other articles at equally low prices. We can show you reading combs for quality the like was never seen here, and over 1000 fine combs at 2c each, or 18c per dozen. 20 dozen horse brushes 18c each. Clothes brushes 18c each. Whitewash brushes 20c. Don't be humbuged for we will guarantee to do everything advertised. *Positively no credit.* Hides, pelts, deacons, butter, lard eggs, oats, wheat, peas, rags, pickings, &c., &c., taken. Delays are dangerous, so come quick and get bargains such as you never saw in your lives before.

B. SCOTT & CO,

Victoria Block,

And near the Grist Mill.